WEEKLY JOURNAL. ENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING

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D. PRENTICE. Editors

AGENTS.

3. M. Lambdin, Hopkins MONDAY, JULY 20, 1863. The Editor of the Democrat sets up for

ervative. The pretension is absurd. He an inborn radical. There isn't a conservae hair about him.

Our neighbor has held and taught from the wn by Mr. Lincoln in his reply to the Alba Meeting. The doctrine Mr. Lincoln there ys down is, that, in cases of rebellion or in-sion, the President may lawfully disregard e writ of habeas corpus, and make military wherever in his judgment the publi fety requires them. This is Mr. Lincoln's ine. It is also our neighbor's doctrine. has been his doctrine from the outset. In of this, we submit the citatious below. In the Democrat of July the 23d, 1861, our

A great deal is said about the writ of hoses corpor, as among the most sacred things, and to magnify it, we are told that we one of the safeguards of liberty, never aspended in England even, so sacred is it rearded. Now, we don't at all undervalue it; at as to England, the men of seemity-sizen subjects of the British grown; and they ere not allowed the benefit of such a writte heard nothing of it during the whole revultion. Of what me is it now? A secondon udge, with his view of the law, will release seconsensist, and a Union Judge will release Union prisoner, and each will remand an operant to prison. Such will be the effect of its writ these times. However we may desore the loss of security for persons and prop-

esponsibilities, and on their biame. Lincoln has disre-, and in that he has followed Washington, Jefferson, Jack-

corat of January the 29th, 1862, neighbor, asserting the right of the Presit to disregard the writ of hebeas corpus

did be strange if no wrong were done; but question is, has not the President a ny to areast new without a warrant war military authority, and soud-then removance of war, in spite of judicial

when his forces are in the field for

true these are extraordinary and dans powers; let those be held responsible alled them into existence. We submit to put down what we hold the great

February following, by way of re-

ALD SUCE PERSONS IN SPITE OF A COURT.

in harmony with this doctrine, our neigh er, on the 4th of January, 1862, said in an artie entitled "PREE SPEECH AND A PREE PRESS:

There is, moreover, some experience in the outh on this subject of the freedom of speech

tea times the freedom of discussion here that is in the South, it is too late to allow treason to be openly published and advocated. Those who want this freedom can go where treason is law, and there exercise their right to preach

This plea, together with the vindication of the right of the President at his discretion to arrest and hold in defiance of the writ of habeas orpus any person suspected of aiding the enmy, was put forth by our neighbor in view of the actual exercise of such power by the President in the loyal States. Our neighbor np-wards of a year ago asserted the full measure of the doctrine now formally announced by Lincoln. He was so swift a defender of the polley of arbitrary arrests that in respect to a formal and thorough-going vindication of this policy he got ahead of Mr. Lincoln a year and a half. He was amongst the earliest and most sweeping vindicators of that branch of be radical policy which is now especially nvulsing the North to its foundations.

And this is the Editor who not only sets up the Union party of Kentucky and gone over to the secession party, because, forsooth, the nion party, which solemnly and publicly nounces the entire radical policy of the administration, and which formally joins bands with the conservatives of the North, is too radical! and is not sufficiently in harmony with the Northern conservatives!! Nay, thi is the selfsame Editor who is going about a eighboring Senatorial District, asking the ople to elect him to the Senate of the Comonwealth over a Union man of undisputed oundness, on the ground of his superlative onsistency, SUPERADDED TO HIS PRE-INIMENT

We think the people will conclude, that, if they have to interfere at all with the private and professional avocations of this Editor. they had better send him to the Lunatic Asythan to the Legislature. Certainly no one is more unfit than he for the latter place, which cannot be justly said of him in espect to the former. Such indeed has been the course of his public conduct that to suppose he has become somewhat non compos nentis is simply an act of charity.

ORIGINAL PARAGRAPHS

We hope that any Federal soldier, who may nave a chance to point a rifle at Bragg, will make a good point.

The President might have said to several of his appointees to the leadership of the army of the Potomac as Richard said to Lady

"I'll take yor, but I will not keep you long." The rebels say, that, since the death of Stonewall Jackson, his ghost is seen hovering about every battle of the Army of Virginia. If the ghost is as much a rebel as the living man was, t must have sighed and groaned awfully at Gettysburg. "Alas poor ghost!"

Gen. Sickles jumped gallantly into the last fight. After a little time he will hop as galantly into another.

It is said that the rebel prisoners at Fort elaware pass a good deal of their time in singing pealm tunes. At Murfreesboro last Monday night the prisoners in the courthouse kept us a wake till midnight with their psalmody. And we fancied that they were getting to sing through their noses, like Gromwell's ads or the Yankees.

One evening last week, suddenly and at an unexpected hour, a body of nearly 10,000 rebel troops entered Baltimore without even a show of registance. They encamped for the night in Fort McHenry, and in fact have not changed their camping-ground since.

In the battle of Gettysburg, a rifls or musket tall grazed Gen. Meade's ear. That ball came near being like the lamb Pope speaks of as cropping the mead.

To fight and run is the rebel Lee-way. of Vicksburg kept house, like so many wood-

chucks, in holes in the ground. John Morgan's friends say that he will give son battle. Well, we guess 'tis

rite his life. We don't care who writes it if Gen, Hobson will only take it. The writer of a letter, that was found in a

rebel mail at Philadelphia, says that the fall of Vicksburg is killing him by inches. Then if he is a six-footer, he may live some time

Judah and Gen. Hobson any bad examples. They are following you faithfully. Some apprehend that the American eagle is

getting thin. But certainly his bill is grow-At the last accounts, our Monitors were

The tender plants of reform should not be

making monitory speeches at the Vicksburg

watered by aqua fortis. The rebel Confederacy is undoubtedly willing to give up slavery for the sake of recog-It is in the condition of a wolf biting off his leg to escape from the trap that has

Unhappily there are thousands who can learn no lesson that isn't written broad and deep with the point of the sword. A novelty in art is generally an innocen

One in politics may be the source of a

Fame, they say, is only air, but it is the eath of life to some, as common air is to us

schievous than the corruption of law. The traitorous enemies of the war got up late horrible riots in New York. They owld never have done it however but for the deplorable aberrations and blunders of the Administration.

The Richmond rebels exulted most boisterusly over what they called Lee's glorious victory at Gettyeburg. And now their whole boast is that he has "escaped?"

"We are for the Union with slavery o ithout slavery."
The Democrat of yesterday imputes this exression to the Louisville Journal. If the
ournal has ever used this expression, the

mocrat, we presume, can say when. We made this call three days ago. Democrat, thus called upon, is silent, thereby tting virtually that the Louisville Jour nal never used the expression in question We leave the Democrat to its own reflections

and to the opinion of a right-minded public. The Editor of the Democrat says, that, 1861, he and his friends, "to prevent the sion of Kentucky, broke all party ties. We should like to know exactly neans. The Editor and his friends, in 1861, called themselves members of the Democrati party, and, if he thinks that he and they had "break all party ties to prevent the secession he must believe that the Dem cratic party was a secession party! Is such his belief? If so, what are the grounds of it?

A contemporary thinks correctly that if the American people had known on the late 4th of July the full extent and magnitude of the victories just then achieved in Penn-aylvania and Mississippi, the celebration would have been the most joyous and enthu-siastic ever known since the declaration of

The Providence Journal says a 'lucky in the modern interpretation, means a nan who got enrolled in two districts and irafted in both. There are two or three anch

It is bliss to learn lessons in love fo woman is our teacher.

ARREST OF GEN. GEO. W. L. BICKLEY .- A notice of the arrest of this celebrated individual, Morgan's spy, has been published. The New Albany Ledger, of yesterday, states that an examination of the contents of the trunk

of Bickley, by Major Fry, seems to indicate that he is really the genuine Bickley, the father of the Knights of the Golden Circle. His portfolio contains letters from parties in Memphis, Lynchburg, New York, and other points, directed to Gen. Bickley as "Major-General of the Order. Also a copy of the "Degree Book" of the Order: a card on which is printed an explanation of the signs, grips, &c., of the Order; another card on which is printed, in red and blue, the Confederate flag, with the letters "K. G. C." on each bar, the name of "Gen. George Bickley" being printed on the There is also the manuscript of an original piece of poetry, of which the General claims the authorship, intended to be set to music, in which Virginia is spoken of as "Queen of the South," and Lee, Longstreet, for a conservative, but actually has deserted and Hill extolled as her saviors, &c. Also, slips cut from the Richmond Whig and Mobile Mercury, of 1860, explaining the doctrines and objects of the K. G. C. In a memoran-

> the book was pasted a Confederate ten-cent postage stamp. The following was found in his portfolio, which the General doubtless wrote when in a melancholy mood, or when reflecting on the vanity of human ambition:

My memory is not quite so vivid as in years past, yet I can now sit down in the shades of night and spread out all my boy and manhood's life like a great chart, with marks and records of my wanderings, and upon calmly scrutinizing that chart of memory's tablets, I can most solemnly say every storm that has overtaken me, every cloud that has overshadowed me, has resulted from some act committed by myself, which at the time did not meet my conscientious approval.

ted by myself, which at the time did not meet my conscientions approval.

An orphan at an early age, I was thrown on the world penniless and friendless, yet with great energy I educated myself and rose to eminence in the profession of medicine. I have written many books and great quatities of minor essays on all coucelvable subjects. I have brought up practical secession and inaugurated the greatest war of modern times; yet I declare the real pleasure of my life is now found in the knowledge of small kindnesses done to the needy and in adversity the wrinciples of morality and humanity. Principles of morality and humanity.
GEO. W. L. BICKLEY, M. D.
BRISTOL, TENN., Dec. 14, 1862.

Gen. (or Dr.) Bickley was brought to the Military Prison in this city, where his case will be attended to. What could have induced him to come into this neighborhood with such evidences of his complicity with the rebellion about his person we cannot imagine.

The journal of Lieutenant Colonel Alon, Morgan's Chief of Staff, was taken from him when he was carried to Lexington. In it we found an anecdote of Col. Moore, of Michigan, late Provost Marshal here, who was in command at New Market on the 4th of July, when Morgan sent in a flag of truce and demanded its surrender. The Colonel quietly remarked "if it was any other day he might consider the demand, but the 4th of July was a bad day to talk about surrender, and he must therefore decline." Alston writes further: "This Colonel is a gallant man, and the entire arrangement of his defence entitles him to the highest credit for military skill. We would mark such a man in our army for promotion, This praise is extorted by his gallant defence and the serious repulse of the rebels, who lost 25 killed and 20 wounded. Among the killed were Colonel Chenault, Major Brent, Captain Tribble, Lieutenants Cowan, Ferguson, and

the Pennsylvania "sympathizers," converting to sound Union men those it has not made infamous. Those who welcomed the enemy and ied them where they could find horses and the Cons them now. Many sympathizers have hon-orably come out and declared that henceforth their efforts shall be for the Union unconditionally, and that they will support the Administration in all just measures to suppress rebellion and vindicate the Government. utter contempt for the Peace men of the North. They said they would not allow any such men to live in the South. They called them cowards and traitors. They told several their faces that if they had any sympathy for them, they should manifest it by enlisting in their army and helping them to succeed in

their undertaking. We may soon expect to hear from Ros crans at Chattanooga, for our correspondents with his army say the advance was at or near the much-talked-of rebel stronghold last week hat Rousseau with his a ble division had reached there, and the reball were retreating toward Florence. We can hardly realize that bragg has left his strongly entrenched position at Chattanooga, and thus abandoned the key to the railroad communication between the east and west, but the victories on the Mississippi seem to leave him no other alternative than to fall back into Alabama for rest and temporary security. Tullahoma is now the rear of Rosecrans' position; trains are running to that point, and supplies have been sushed forward rapidly for the Army of the Cumberland, where they are much needed, as the rebels have stripped the country and carried off everything that could subsist man or

The reader of the report of Bramlette's speech will be amused at the motives which influenced the rebel leaders in this rebellion. It is, in brief, that they wanted more slaves. They could not get them from Africa on account of the laws against the slave trade. They were too high in price in the border States, and what was to be done? Precipitate a rebellion—involve the border States in the difficulty. They will lose the protection of the fugitive slave law, property will be insecure, and, censequently, reduced in value, so that the cotton States could get slaves upon cheap terms. This was the motive, according to the theory invented by a candidate for Governor of this State. It is entirely original, never avowed and never guessed at before.

Louisville Democrat.

Ab, neighbor, what will you give to a keen

Ab, neighbor, what will you give to a keen earcher of newspaper files if he will show that you put forth that identical theory yourself when you were a Union man? Will you even thank him?

The enemy's pickets at the fords or the Tennessee River say, that, although we have driven the rebels from Tennessee, they nean to give us hell in Kentucky. much think we shall accept the kind donation. Keep it rebs, for yourselves and your Your torrid tracts shall not be con-

acy are awfully hungry. When they look at their piles of gold, they feel like the poor felfamishing in the desert, who eagerly stooped to pick up what he thought a grain of corn, but turned away in bitter disappointment, exclaiming, "Alas! it is only a dia-ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS. - Seventy-one of

The millionaires in the cebel Confeder-

forgan's men were brought to Covington on the cars last Thursday evening, from Lexing-They were captured at Lebanon and other points in Kentucky during the past two

Many think that only the shell of ragg's army is on the Tennessee river. We ope then that the shell of that army will soon be greeted with the compliments of the shells the Federal army.

Among the rebel prisoners who were narched through Gettysburg there were observed seven negroes in uniform and fully ac-

The President has set apart Thursday. August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving for the recent Union victories.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1863. The telegraphic columns in the Journal

f yesterday contained a despatch from Newbern, North Carolina, of which the following

The Raleigh Standard is in favor of a re-The Raleigh Standard is in favor of a re-construction of the Union, and thinks the probable terms of reconstruction between the Noth and South will be the adoption of a gradual emancipation system by all the re-bellious States, which North Carolina, in common with the other Slave States, will accept, if the Federal government insists on the same as the only terms that can be granted. Notwithstanding the life of the institution is not in the least impaired by this war, as is generally believed at the North, nothing but a great standing army between the masters and slaves could impair the institution, over which is thrown the shield of State and municipal laws, together with the inherent will of the Southern people; hence these terms are the cheapeat the Government can offer, and the best the South can accept.

We somewhere have noticed something of the same kind before. We do not believe the representation concerning the Raleigh Standard is true, so far as the alleged "terms of reconstruction" are concerned; but, however this may be, we protest against the whole dum book was found what appears to be a thing. What power has the General Governrough sketch of the situation of Louisville, ment to offer terms to the revolting States? New Albany, Jeffersonville, and the falls. In What right has it to do this? None whatever. The thing is ntterly lawless as well as utterly senseless. The Constitution is the snpreme law alike

of the General Government and of the States, and the former can lawfully require the people of the latter to submit to nothing but the Constitution. The General Government is simply empowered by the Constitution to wage this contest for the establishment of the supremacy of the Constitution itself. Nothing more and nothing less. When those who have revolted against this supremacy, and who are struggling permanently to overthrow it, shall make known their willingness to lav down their arms and submit to the Constitution, the General Government cannot lawfully demand of them anything further. The General Government at no time can lawfully demand of them anything further. The Constitution forms the only lawful terms possible in the case. The General Government has no right to demand anything else; and, when the dy harvesters. people in revolt are willing to accept this, the General Government is bound to grant it to them, and is bound not to exact from them anything more. The "terms" of the Constitution are not only "the cheapest the Government can offer and the best the South can accept" but the only lawful terms possible.

We should like to know who it is that busies himself in sending from Newbern despatches like the one under notice. The whole onsiness looks to us very much as if it were an attempt on the part of abolition outsiders to convert into their "opportunity" the "necessity" of the revolting people. We indeed have no doubt that such is the true character of the thing. In this point of view, the thing acquires a particular enormity, and deserves the especial rebuke of all the friends of the country. It is not only arbitrary and destructive In principle, but fatal in policy, and infamous in motive. Those who are moving in the thing are the enemies of their country. They are public enemies both mean and deadly. If the party in possession of the Government so far newly sacrifices pub-lic duty and sound policy as to sanction this thing, the voice of the people in the coming Presidential election, which in any event must blast that most faithless and imbecile of parties will blow the party from the heights of power as the tempest sweeps a dead leaf from the bough. If the tempest of the public indignation is not already high enough for the men at the head of the Government, let them but venture to meet the offer or even the spirit of submission on the part of the revolting people with terms outside of The loyal people of the Union will brook the exaction of no terms but the terms of the Con-

stitution. This is a fixed fact. And we call upon the revolting people to mark this fact. It is as certain as the fact of the rebellion itself. The manifestation of a disposition on the part of the people in rabellion to return to their allegiance would so strengthen the conservatives of the country and so paralyze the radicals, that, in spite of th measures fulminated by the party in power, the doors of the Constitution would suddenly be finng wide open, smashing as they swung back every obstacle set up by radical insanity, Let the people in rebellion only show adis sition to submit to the Constitution, and a way will very soon be found to assure them

that they will be required to submit to noth ing else. On this point they really have nothing to fear. Nevertheless it is undoubtedly the solemn duty of the national authorities to give the people in rebellion this assurance in advance and at once. The extraordinary and unwarrantable measures to which we have alinded render this step a matter both of obligation and of expediency. The loyal people as one man should demand the step. They at the least should demand that no other step inconsistent therewith shall betaken. And such is above. We hope that every patriot in the land will promptly lift his voice against this ger than a man's hand; but, if it is not quickly lispersed by the sunbeams of enlightened patriotism, It ere long will be struggling to

vercast the whole political heavens. ROBBERY AT SCOTTVILLE, KY .- A small band of prowling, thieving guerillas entered the town of Scottville, Allen county, Ky., on the night of the 8th inst, and, going to the store of Mesers. Woodcock & Ham, knocked at the door for admittance. Mr. Ham, the clerk, supposing it to be some one of the citizens of that place, opened the door, when, to way inside, and stole about one thousand dollars' worth of goods, carrying them off. We are advised that that community is full of freebooters, who rob the citizens of whatever kind of property suits their fancy, There is in Scottville at the present time only about thirty soldiers, and they are sick, and wholly unfit for active duty. How unfortunate that the infernal pirates, clad in rebel uniforms, who infest our State cannot all be caught and

ummarily punished! Grant's and Banks's armies and Porter's fleet are the beetles and wedges that have riven the Southern Confederacy. If there's any need of splitting the thing up finer, it can

of their horses. He has probably got horses enough now, and we trust, that, people catch him, they will give him a cart. The Vicksburg rebels, before they sur-

endered, tried to escape across the Mississippi but the gunboats disputed their passage. Those gunboats are a very disputatious set. A Vicksburg letter saya that General Pemberton, since 'his surrender, is "all the ime tearing his hair." Can't he send a few

ocks to our female sympathizers here? We heard a rebel-sympathizer say, a lay or two ago, that Gen. Lee, in his Maryland and Pennsylvania raid, "got all he went for." Didn't he get a good deal more?

When Port Hudson surrendered, the bel troops had eaten their last mule. didn't seem to be very well. They all plained of a kicking in the stomach. Dismissen.-Col. Caldwell, of the Eighty-

first Indiana, has been dismissed from the ser

uttering disloyal sentiments.

vice by order of the President on a charge of

admirers and a long course of successes were fast making him think himself the greatest of heroes. Yet he was ever the hero of the clothing-store, the stable, the horse-pasture, and the barn-yard, rather than of the battlefield. He did not win rebel favor with his sword, he stole into it. He has fought when he thought it absolutely necessary, but even then be has kept himself as safe as he could without disgrace, never forgetting for a moment the importance of living to "fight another day." If he has "won his spurs," it has been by stealing the quadrupeds that spurs are made to propel. But it must be confessed. that, by his depredations, he has given the friends of the Union more annoyance than any dozen other officers of his rank in the Confederate service. His habit has been to pillage and run. Achilles lost his life by the weakness of his heel. Morgan has often saved his by the swiftness of his horse's heels.

DEFEAT AND ROCT OF JOHN MORGAN.-The

bandit-chief was getting audacious. The sycophantic flatteries of his rebel friends and

Morgan intended that his raid on the other side of the Ohio should be the cap-sheaf of glory to his name. He doubted not that he could startle the United States and the Southern Confederacy, the one with terror, the other with admiration, and both with wonder. He avoided populous towns, steered clear of all considerable bodies of troops, levied pecuniary contributions upon citizens, burned mills and dwelling-houses, destroyed railroad tracks and bridges, and trusted to the daily seizure of fresh horses for escape from his pursuers. But thank Heaven and Nemesis, the avengers npon his track have overtaken him at last. A great many of his troops are killed and wounded, all his artillery is taken, thirteen hundred of his men, including his brother Col. Dick Morgan, his brother-in-law, adviser, and brain-bearer Basil Duke, and Cols. Ward and Grigsby, are taken prisoners, and the rest of his command are scattering ia all directions, while the Federal troops are hourly gathering in the ready harvest with that keenest of sickles the sword. We trust that few or none will be left for seed. and especially do we trust that Morgan himself will be reaped and garnered by our stur-

At any rate the result is glorious. The overwhelming defeat of .the rebel idol will carry grief unspeakable to the rebel heart. The idol is cast down and shattered. Henceforth horse-flesh is comparatively secure. A salute of one gun should be fired before the door of every stable in the land, and all the equine race, horse, mare, and gelding, should whinny and kick up their heels with joy. Even the jackasses and mules might bray their delight at their good fortune.

The fall of Vicksburg, the retreat of Bragg, the repulse of Lee, and the advance on Charleston, are all serious disasters—the most serious that have attended our arms since the beginning of the war.—Richmond Inquirer.

Thus speaks the immediate organ of the rebel Government, though all unaware, while speaking, of the fall of Port Hudson and the disastrous defeat and loss sustained by Gen. Price at Helena and by John Morgan in Ohio. The Inquirer enumerates but a few of the disasters that have lately befallen the rebels, yet it rightly characterizes those few as the greatest that have attended the rebel arms since the beginning of the war. They are so great as to be overwhelming. They destroy the last rational hope of the rebellion, if for some time past any such hope has been entertained. The rebels must be insane to hope now. With an army captured at Vicksburg, an army captured at Port Hudson, an army driven out of Tennessee, an army repulsed with great slaughter at Helena, a smalf army under John Morgan partly killed, partly captured, and all broken up in Ohio, and the greatest rebel army upon the continent Maryland amid an appalling loss of killed to from the chief org wounded, and prisoners, what other feelings than mingled hate, rage, revenge, mortifica-

forces marched into the city under our old flag to the stirring measure of our national airs, the rebel cltizens, men, women, and children, and even the rebel soldiers, were so overjoyed in soul that they could not restrain the expressions of their joy. And now if the authorities of the rebel Confederacy would lay down the weapons of 'their lion, soldiers and people throughout the whole South would at once experience a delight, a gratification, a happiness, to which they have long been strangers.

TENNESSEE MURDERERS.—There are two nen, who are supposed to belong to Morgan's gang, and probably, in that case, have been taken prisoners, who some time since committed a most brutal murder in Sumner county, Tenn., where they reside. One is named Harper, a heavy-built man, with sandy or red hair and beard, and the other tall and thinvisaged, with dark complexion and black hair, by the name of Berryman, The man murdered was named Thomas Norvell. They shot him about dark, broke his arm at the supper-table, carried him several miles to a mill-pond, took out his brains, cut his head the step foreshadowed in the despatch quoted nearly off, stabbed him eleven times, and threw him in the water, where he was found tured the friends of Mr. Norvell want then banded over to justice, and we hope our officers will keep a sharp look-out after them.

John Bell, living eighteen miles from Clarksville. Tenn., was robbed of one thousand dollars early last week by a band of rebel soldiers, and because he protested that he had no more money to give them, which they refused to believe, having heard that he had secreted two thousand dollars in specie to keep them from obtaining possession of it, they hung him to a sapling seven times. He adily refused to tell them where the money was, if he indeed had any more, and they finally left him in a dving condition. Such barbarity has not before been heard of in modern times, and we doubt if the ages of piracy and murder will furnish a parallel to

BRAGG'S TROOPS SENT TO RICHMOND .- We have the most trustworthy intelligence that one corps of Braggs army, under to reinforce Richmond about the 10th One division went by the way of Knox-East Tennessee, and the other by way of Atlanta, Georgia. Chattanooga, reported to have been abandoned, is now occupied by Hardee's corps of the rebel army.

General Bowen, of Missouri, who aptured, at Vicksburg, it is said, had been ured before and paroled, and that he had again taken up arms without being properly exchanged. The Illinois Journal is informed by an officer that he was not paroled with the rest at Vicksburg, but that he is held for an estigation of his case.

BLOWN Up -- We have direct intelligence that the gunboat Baron DeKalb was blown up ne time last week, in the Yazoo, by a torpedo placed in the river by the rebels. e no statement as to loss of life, but the poat is a total wreck and is entirely lost. The Journal says "General Bickley was the father of the Knights of the Golden Circle." Who was the mother of them?

Democrat.

Ask your friend Bickley. We hope he bears confinement as well as his friend the he had got. mother of the Knights did. As Humphrey Marshall has left the

bel army, we shall probably take no note of

him hereafter. If we took one, the rascal

never would pay it. The despatches say that "a man re embling Greeley" was awfully beaten by the mob in New York. He deserved it.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

We call attention to the Proclamation f the Governor of Kentucky which we pub-

lish in another column. THE APPROACHING DOOM OF CHARLESTON. The attention of the public will be attracted by the extract in the special despatches on our st page from the Charleston Mercury of the h. The Mercury, which has ever been deant and bullying, hardly attempts to disgnise the fact that it knows that the fate of the viper-city is at hand. The Editor howls as dolefully as a dog in a ghost-haunted house. He eays that nothing can now save Charleston ut a charge with the bayonet upon the Fedral troops on Morris Island. Ah, the haveet game would be beautiful if it were only a ingle-handed game. Unfortunately for such rebels as don't want holes in their bellies, it isn't. They think that Yankee soldiers will stick at nothing, but they are in a fair way to and ont their mistake. If they make a Judy of themselves, the Judy will be met by a

THE LAST OF MORGAN'S COMMAND.-MOTgan's command is now a thing of the past. It is something obsolete, defunct. It is stowed away in the wallet that. Time bears off upon his back. Morgan fancied that it was his fate to win a great name in the annals of war, but this enprosed Morganic fate was as illusive as the "fata morgana" of the desert. His boasted army of five thousand mounted thieves and robbers and burners, with which he swept exultingly and insolently through Indiana and a large portion of Ohio, has been killed and captured, he himself, at the head of a very small squad, escaping by a cowardly abandon ment and desertion of his command and by a perfidious breach of his obligation to those with whom he was negotiating under a flag of truce for a surrender. It was said of one of the Henrys of France that he lost everything but honor. Morgan has lost everything but honor, and he would have lost that by his perfidy if he had had any to lose. At the last accounts he was hotly pursued, and we hope to be able to record upon our next page that he is in the right hands. He wouldn't be half so valuable a prize as Basil Duke is, but we want im. We have use for him.

Morgan's five thousand men were, accordng to common consent, the pink and rose of the Southern chivalry. Their capture would at any time have given a powerful and almost unendurable shock to the rebel Confederacy. out now, following close as it does upon other and far mightier victories, it seems a mortal blow, a finishing stroke. Undoubtedly it is not only worth millions and millions of dollars to Kentucky, but worth to her infinitely more than money. We trust that it has cut the spinal column of the guerilla system in this State and sorely bruised the deformed little mon ster in other States. And now the question is what ought to be done with Basil Duke who wears the head with which Morgan thinks, and the rest of the captured officers. Not only of late but for years they have been marking every mlle of their progress with theft, robbery, confiagration, murder, and all other possible violations of civilized warfare. Of course all mercy not inconsisteat with justice and the public good should be shown to the fallen.

THE GLOOM OF THE REBEL CONFEDERACY .-Rebel sy mpathizers here have said within the last two days, that the prospects of the Confederacy "were never brighter than at present." If they think so, they are the insanest beings this side of the moon. They would, in a moonless and starless and lampless midnight, swear that the sun was shining in midheaven with glorious effulgence.
We ask the attention of all, the disloyal and

nd the tempest will presdefeated and run out-of Pennsylvania and despatches on the first page of the Jonraal Those extracts show that a gloom as thick and black as Dante's Inferno or Satan's Inferno tion, and desperation, could induce the rebel has settled upon the rebel mind. The organs authorities to keep up this contest another day! still talk desperately about fighting as long as When Vicksburg surrendered and our any human beings are left in the South, bu undoubtedly the human beings themselve will have something to say upon this inter esting subject. The organs, as the reader will see, recognize a strong disposition on the part of a portion of the dreadful, sufferings by coming back into the Union, and assuredly that disposition, in spite of the violent threats of a feeble government and its feebler newspapers, will increase and spread and strengthen until its end shall e accomplished. Rebel Editors and office holders may tell us that the Southern people, rather than accept a return of the old condition of glorious prosperity, will fee with their wives and children to caves in the rocks and hountains or into hollow trees and logs, and starve to death or subsist upon roots as plackberries, but only fools will regard such miserable foolishness. Why, the worst rebel ain rather than live one week upon the res pectable fare of our Military Prison. The President of the rebel Confederacy,

appears, in view of the terrible condition he Confederacy's affairs, has issued his proclamation that all persons between certain ages must join the Confederate army immediately, and that, if any shall neglect to do so, they will, for that simple neglect, be treated as deperters—that is they will be shot. Oh how our rebel sympathizers in Kentucky and other loyal States must now wish that the rebel authority extended over them. that, instead of the enrolment, against which they are ready to take up arms, they would have the blessed privilege of choice whether to go into the army without either enrolment or draft, or be shot as felons! This new and horrible form of conscription will avail the rebel authorities very little, for there is very little material npon which it can operate. Its only important effect must be to break up all the avecations of life in the South and thus hasten the advent of the fleshless skeleton of famine. It can scarcely begin to replace the more than eighty thousand officers and sol-diers killed and disabled and taken prisoners within the last two months. It is evidence of despair, and it will spread and deepen despair and misery. They, who, under all the circumstances, encourage and endeavor to force the holding out of the rebellion, serve that the wails and shricks of their ions of victims should ring in their ears

through all eternity. We believe the Hoosiers said that if Morgan went over on that side of the river they would take no prisoners. They kept their word, and didn't take any.—Democrat. We don't think that there is half enough martness in that paragraph to excuse or paliate its untruth. The Indianians took a coniderable number of Morgan's men prisoners. The very No. of the Democrat in which the sneering item appears mentions the capture of everal men of Morgan's command by a New Albany detective. An Editor who would be mart at Indiana's expense may turn out stu-

Several papers state that the rebel deneral Wheeler, a few days after his marriage to a daughter of General Bragg, was the statement, but it wouldn't have been strange if Wheeler, after partially awaking frem "love's young dream," had drowned himself at finding what sort of a father-in-law

If John Morgan is, as he has been alied, a cock-turkey, we hope that some of our fine fellows will show themselves turkey-

The beavens are brightening. A red glew is upon sky and cloud. And it isn't the glars of a conflagration, it is the light of

The Journal makes a fling at Mr. McKee, Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, trying to make him out a sympathizer with the rebellion. Mr McKee voted for Mr. Crittenden in 1861. Subsequently, having changed his residence to Owensboro, he voted for Jndge Yeaman for Congress. He is a much better Union man than the editor of the Journal.

Louisville Democrat, July 17.

Our "fling" was the statement of a fact which the Rev. Mr. Mckee will not deny. We said that when it was proposed that none but lovel ministers should open the Legislative tervices with prayer, he ceased his ministrations, although he had previously taken his regular turn with other clergymen of the State Capitol. But as to the other assertions of our neighbor of the Democrat, the Frankfort Commonwealth says:

If the Rev. Thomas C. McKee did vote for Mr. Crittenden in 1861, and for Judge Yeaman in 1862, as stated in the paragraph from the Democrat, he violated the election laws of the State, and is hable to a prosecution for illegal

Democrat, he violated the electron laws of the State, and is liable to a prosecution for illegal voting.

Mr. Crittenden was elected at a special election in June, 1861, and at that time Mr. Mc-Kee was not entitled to a vote in the State of Kenucky. He was a citizen of the State of Indiana in March, 1861, when he was called to the pastoral charge of the Baptist church in this city, and removed here in the latter part of April or first of May. He removed from here to Owensboro late in the fall of 1862, and not having been a citizen of the State two years, or of the county of Daviess one year-preceding the election of Judge Yeaman, he was not then a legal voter in that county, or of any other county in the State. How then could he have voted at either of the elections alluded to by the Democrat, unless he violated the law?

But the statement of his having voted for Mr. Crittenden is not true. We have examined the poll-books of both voting places in this city and find that he did not este at all. As to his voting for Judge Yeaman, we are not advised, but in relation to that, we only have to say, that if he did, he voted ilegally, and any man who would do so, more particulate man for the honorable and responsible office to which this reverend gentleman aspires.

But there are other good reasons why Mr.

office to which this reverend gentleman appires?

But there are other good reasons why Mr. McKee is not qualified for this office. He is not a loyal citizen of the State of Kentucky. It is a notorlous fact that he is and has been, from the first of our troubles, a Southern sympathizer, or Southern Rights man, if not a secessionist. And when the rebel army had possession of Frankfort in 1862, he openly affiliated with the rebels, giving them aid and comfort in his conversations, if not in a more substantial way.

'And this person the Democrat thinks is a

'And this person the Democrat thinks is a much better Union man than we are. This gives us some idea of its definition of a Union man and of loyalty. Open affiliation with the rebels, "giving them aid and comfort in his conversations if not in a more substantial way," is in the opinion of the Democrat the way a Union man car show his lovalty. The Democrat is consistent in its theory and practice, for, as Mr. McKee greeted the rebel army when It had possession of Frankfort, so did our neighbor greet the sturdy chief of the robber band at Christiansburg, when, with clasped hands and beaming countenance, he ejaculated "Captain Hines! I am delighted

McKee, be it remembered, is the candidate of the no-more-men-and-no-more money par-ty for Superintendent of Public Instruction. And is public instruction in Kentucky, the education of our youth, to be superintended by a netorious rebel! Why was he nominated unless those who made the nomination were willing and desirous to be known as open rebels or rebel sympathizers? Read our Owensboro letter in regard to Mr. McKee. It is from a thoroughly reliable gentleman.

Morgan, in the course of his raid, has probably burned half a million's worth of private property, and he boasts of having received a hundred thousand dollars in money as a condition of his not burning more. When he comes to a mill or manufactory, he tells the loyal, to the extracts given in our special the owner what amount of money, paid down on the spot, will save the establishment on, but, if it isn't, he applies the torch as remerchant ship or whaler. If he spares any town or village or dwelling house, he does so simply for expediency's sake. Now Gen John Morgan, like Capt. Semmes, bears a regular commission in the Confederate service and is responsible to the Confederate authorities for all his acts. If those authorities lidn't approve what he practices, they would ither compel him to change his course or revoke his commission. The truth is, they not only approve but applaud his action. The flame of the private property he barns is warmth to their hearts, the smoke sweet

incense to their noses.

Morgan's deeds, like those of hundreds of other commissioned rebel officers, show that the rebel authorities give their fullest sanction to the destruction of the houses and other possessions of unoffending private citizens. And yet our rebel sympathizers ignore all these things, while, if they hear of any burning done by a Federal officer in the South, they do not stop a moment to inquire what the reason or provocation may have been, but cry aloud about Federal outrages, and have the satanic impudence to call attention to the contrast between the acts of Federal and those of Confederate officers. Lee himself, though somewhat more dignified and pretentious than Morgan, is in principle no better than he or Semmes. Lee compelled Carlisle, York, and other cities and towns in Pennsylvania to pay him heavy sums of money and make other contributions as the condition of his not burnng them. So he was none too good to burn them. He would have burned them but for the fact that he could make a better speculation by not doing it. And the rebel governnent sustains him, as it does Morgan Semmes, in his tremendous levies of black mail upon those who would purchase the exemption of private property.

The following charges were made against Mr. Wolfe by a Provest Marshal in Owen county. He, Mr. Wolfe, said:
The war, so far as the Government is concerned, is a John Brown raid against Southrn institutions.
I am opposed to the Union for which the

and eternal separation.

Kentuckians should stand as one man, with Notifice and strong arms against the neurpations of the Administration.

Nothing can be more ridiculous than these charges. They are utterly false, we have no doubt. We have heard his speeches, and this report is an utter perversion and misrepresentation of Mr. Wolfe.—Low, Democrat.

if Mr. Wolfe said what he is charged with saying, he said what is unjustifiable. This imlication strikes us as a little singular in view of our neighbor's own declarations on the Not very long ago, the Editor of the Demo rat broke out as follows:

Our neighbor's language here implies, that

To think that Kentucky should be urged to Not very long afterwards our neighbor ex-We say no! Notanother dollar nor another nan can they get with our consent. Ken-ucky owes it to her past declaration to take

tucky owes it to her past declaration to take this position usequivocally. But this is sur-rendering to the rebellion they say. If it be so, then we shall have the consolation of knowing that the rebellion succeeded rather through our devotion to the great principles of constitutional freedom, than because of our departure from the established limits of the government and a violation of all the enlight-ening dictates of humanity.

We reckon the implication above-mentioned grows ont of a slip of the pen. Our neighbor would hardly bite the nose off of his own face on purpose. The implication is doubtless an

Napoleon was imprisoned upon St. Helena. John Morgan and his officers should be shut np in a tremendous iron hen-coop-an' emblem of the line of business in which they have made themselves famous.

The subjoined compi red by the lamented James Harlan, for nce of the officers of election in Kontucky. This fact is sufficient to guarantee the accuracy of the compilation. We commend the paper to the attention of all whom it couterns. The regulations set forth therein will rigidly enforced by the authorities of the

State at the approaching election:
All persons who may be required to act as Judges, Clerks, and Sheriffs of elections in August, will find their duty plainly laid down in the 32d chapter of the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, and in the following amendments to said chapter recently passed by the Ken-

tucky Legislature. These laws and amendments are taken from Statute Books of Kentucky, and are just as binding upon all officers of elections, and npon all good citizens, as any other laws now in force in the State; and it is the duty of all law-abiding people to see that they are respecied and enforced at the approaching elec-

These laws do not exclude any loval citizene from voting or holding office; but they do exclude, and were intended by the Legis-lature to exclude, all traitors, and persons who have aided or abetted the rebellion in any way, or to any extent from the privileges of voting or holding office; also, from acting as officers of election in this State. It will be seen that the act of March 15,

1862, settles the question, that persons who have engaged in, or who have aided or adhered to, counselled or advised others to aid in the rebellion, are not allowed to act as officers of the election. They are not one of the political parties within the meaning of the It will also be seen that hy the act of March

11, 1862, all persons who have aided in the ebellion are expatriated, and have no right to vote, hold office, or conduct elections; and such persons may be sworn whenever they offer to vote, as to whether they have aided

the rebellion or not. Persons who aid in attempting to break up or prevent elections from being held anywhere this State will be fined from \$50 to \$500, or imprisoned not more than one year. (See Revised Statutes, chapter 32, article 12, section

Officers who fail to arrest such offenders will themselves be punished by fine not exceeding \$200, and imprisonment not exceeding two months. (See act of the Legislature,

approved March 14, 1862.) Persons who may be sworn when they offer to vote, and who may make false statements, wilfully, will be deemed guilty of perjury, and suffer the penalty prescribed for that offence. (See Revised Statutes, chapter 32, article 12, section 14.)

An act to amend section 1, article 3, chapter 32, title "Elections," of the Revised Statutes Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That hereafter, so long as there are two distinct political raties in this Commonwealth, the Sheriff, Judges, and Clerk of election, in all cases of elections by the people, under the Coustitution and laws of the United Status, and under the Coustitution and laws of Kentucky, shall elections by the people, under the Constitution and have of the United Status, and under
the Constitution and laws of Kantucky, shall
be so selected and appointed as that one of
the Judges at each place of voting shall be of
one political party, and the other Judge of
the other or opposing political party; and that
a like difference shall exist, at each place of
voting, between the Shariff and Clerk of elections; Provided, That there he a sufficient
number of the members of each political party
resident in the several precincts, as aforesaid,
to fill said offices. And this requirement shall
be observed by all officers of this Commonwealth who have the power to appoint any of be observed by all officers of this common-wealth who have the power to appoint any of the aforesaid officers of election, under the penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars for each omission, to be recovered by presentment of the grand jury.

Approved February 11, 1858.

(one Stanton's Revised Statutes, volume 1,

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That in construing the act approved February 11th, 1858, to which this is an amendment, those 1858, to which this is an amendment, those who have engaged in the rebellion for the overthrow of the Government, or who have in any way aided, counselled, or advised the separation of Kentucky from the Federal Union by force of arms, or adhered to those engaged in the effort to separate her from the Federal Union by force of arms, shall not be deemed one of the political parties in this Commonwealth within the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment. ct to which this is an amendment.

RICHARD A. BUCKNER, RICHARD A. BUOKARD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN F. FISK,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved March 15, 1802.
B. WAGOFFIN,
By the Governor:
Nat. Gatture, Jr., Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 509. An act to amend chapter 15 of the Ravised Statutes, entitled "Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens." and Aliens."

§1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity or having heretofore entered capacity, or having heretofore enter service of either the Confederate St such service of either the Confederate States or Provinional Government, shall continue in such service after this set takes effect, or shall take up or continue in srms against the military forces of the United States or State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary sid and assistance to those in arms against eaid forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall be again be a citizen, except by permission of the Legislature, by a general or special statute.

2.2. That whenever a person attempts, or is called on to exercise any of the Constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative on oath the expatriation provided in the first section of this act; and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

ted to exercise any such right or privileg § 3. This act to be of force in thirty

23. This act to be of force in turry days from and after its passage.

RICHARD A. BUCKNER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN F. FISK,

Speaker of the Senate.

Passed and became a law, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, March 11, 1862.

16 Buckner decides to come into Kencky he will be terribly taxed upon his in-

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: GENTLEMEN: Happening accidentally to pick up a copy of yesterday's Democrat, I observed a paragraph relative to the Rev. Mr. McKee, Mr. McKee is cited as "a much better Union

Mr. McKee is cited as "a much better Union an than the Editor of the Journal," and the semocrat through ignorance the most unparenable, or audacity the most unblushing, eems anxious to foirt the gentleman upon the oters of Kentneky as a "Union man."

So far as our knowledge of Mr. McKee as preacher and a gentleman goes, we have no bjections to urge, but from our personal actual times with his political views—from conations to argo, but from our personness to argo, but from our atance with his political views—from conations with his—from his sentiments, his ressed opinious, and his constant association of the grant which was a sentated by pronounce Mr. McKee no acceptation of the

not only of Owenshore, but doubtless of Frankfort likewise, and it is the most perfect farce for the Democrat to under him in as a "Union" candidate, under any heading or in any guise. We write this from no personal feeling of ill will towards Mr. McKee, but merely that the people of Keutneky may understand the antecdents and political complexitant

with any. Let them follow like the wind and

wrike like the lightning. We guess the guer-

ilachief will soon have reason to think that

Death on his celebrated pale horse belongs to

the cavalry that are after him. Our special despatches upon the first page of the Journal give interesting accounts of very considerable successes ln West Tennessee and Mississippi, showing that the tide of victory is still rising in that important section. Cur forces have of late repeatedly repulsed bands of rebel cavalry in West Tennessee, killing many, wounding and capturing more, and putting the rest to precipitate flight -and all this with a Federal ioss next to nothing.

General Joe Johnston, with his boasted army", had at the last dates fied before Shee man from Jackson, leaving the Mississippi carltal to be occupied by our forces, abandor ing pieces of artillery and ammunition, and swimming Pearl river. It was scarcely known where he fled to. He feels himself too weak to withstand the veterans of the late brilliant series of victories achieved under Gen. Grant, and he will probably attempt nothing more unless he shall first be able to form a junction with some other rebel army. And we don't know of any probable junction that would be likely to be of service to him or his Government. The rebels have played ont their last card in Mississippi and lost the trick.

General Rausom's command, which went by gunboats and transports from Vicksburg to Natchez, did a good work in and around the latter city. Among other achievements after taking possession of Natchez, they captured eighteen pieces of artiliery, two handred and forty-seven boxes of ammunition, five thousand head of Texas cattle, four hundred hogsheads of sugar, &c. It was a fine haul of the great Federal drag-net. Ransom's force consists of twelve thousand men, and no doubt it will soon make itself heard from again.

Our neighbor of the Democrat, in his paper of yesterday, denies for the first time, that, when he and his fellow-travellers were captured by Capt. Hines at Christiansburg, he extended his hands and exclaimed, "Captain Hines! I am delighted to see you!" He tells us that the expression I am delighted to see you is one he never used in his life to any body. He is evidently catching at words. He is trying to hide his head in the sands of a zerbal quibble. That we stated correctly the import of his remark to the rascally bandit. and gave a true picture of the cordial hand chaking, we can' prove not only by a highly respectable lawyer of Lonisville and other ens who were present on the interesting occasion and some of whom have related the funny incident fifty times, but also, if we are rightly informed, by our neighbor's own confessions since made. Possibly "delighted" was not the exact articulate sound be uttered; he may have said "I am overjoyed to see you," or "I am charmed to see you," or "I am glad to see you." or "I am happy to see you." but. whatever his psecise phrase may have been, he will hardly deny, for he can't with truth, that he expressed with lips and hands uneonivocal pleasure at meeting the midday robber and the midnight thief while the work of pillage was going on around.

Now, neighbor, we appeal to you to say through your columns whether you did or did not easure Capt. Hines of your gratification at seeing him. If you deny, we w prove or retract. Isn't that fair?

We have, on exhibition at our office, a very handsome telegraphic instrument, lately the property of John Morgan, the very instrument perhaps by which he has sent so many affectionate messages to us and General Boyle. The rebel sympathizers, male and fe-male, may call and look at it if they think they can do so without blubbering outright from the intensity of their emotions.

This instrument was captured at Bras burg upon the occasion of Morgan's cross at that point to the Indiana shore. The thing happened in this way: Morgan seized the steamer John T. McCombs, and, while she was making one of her trips to the Indiana shore, and he and his men were busily stealing everything on board of her, even to the clothes of the hands, one of her employees, seeing the baggage of the big bandit on the Kentucky wharfboat, and thinking it no harm to reimburse himself as far as he could, took John's telegraph instrument and a very fine pair of boots and made off with them. The man says, that, if he can find out the persons that John stole the instrument and the boots from, he will take pleasure in restoring them.

Ah, John! John! John! thou pink thickes, thou prince of robbers, thou match less fancier of horse-flesh, thou cordial hater hero of many a mighty foot-race, we trust that nevermore will any telegraphic instrument give out its click to thy light-fingered

an abolitionist for not exclusively denouncing abolitionism in his speeches, and the abolitionists call Governor Seymour a secessionist for not exclusively denouncing secessionisu in his speeches. The incident affords a sigsurance that both of these gentle men are true Constitutional Unionista the courage and independence thoroughly to handle the foremost evil in their respective localities without regard to the elamors of the patrons of the particular evil. Let the abolitionists in New York continue to howl at Governor Seymour. Let the secessionist ic Kentucky continue to howl at Judge Bramlette. In each case, the howling, when considered Intelligently and dispassionately, Judge Bramlette may well let the "galled jade wince." Their "withers are unwrung.

The Democrat of yesterday made out to publish a synopeis of Judge Bramlette's speech in this city last Saturday night. The exponeis, though far from doing justice to the speech, and though marked by some positive errors, very effectually disposes of the calumnious assertion of Sunday's Democrat Judge Bramlette in this speech "took about the same position as he did in his speech at Oarlisle as reported in the Cincinnati Com-The Democrat's synopsis triumhantly refutes the Democrat's assertion. The crat has shown considerable tact in delaying the one until the other had partly faded out of the public mind.

has been noted in the history of Major McCook's family and their connection with the war. His youngest son Charles was killed at the first battle of Bull Run, on the 21st day of July, 1861; his son, Col. Robert McCook. was killed on the 21st day of July, 1862, and the father was himself killed on the 21st day of July, 1868.

John Morgan announced himself long age "Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad." We suggest that the depots at both ends of the road and all along the route be draped in mourning on acco of their melancholy bereavement.

The Democratenys, "if a man wishes to augh, let him read the telegraph news in the Journal." Ah, yes, Democrat, but it makes your rebel sympathizers laugh out of the wrong side of their ugly mouths.

FRIDA", JULY 24, 1963.

CONTEMPLATED INVASION OF KENTUCKY .-Ve give below a communication from Parson known retels in the State. Let him ascertain Brownlow, embodying a letter to himself from s citizen of North Georgia, whom he vouches for as a well-informed and reliable man. We ask the attention of all concerned to what the Parson and his correspondent say: NASHVILLE, July 21, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: I am not an alarmist, nor do I usnally make a noise over small matters, but I have received a letter from Georgia which has made such an impression upon my mind that I feel bound to make a publication of the facts in the Lonisville and Cinciunati papers. The letter is in "NORTH GEORGIA, July 11, 1863.

"Dr. Browklow: I have not seen you for two years, but I look with interest upon all that concerns you, and let me assure you that the abuse of you in the Sonthern papers, which has been bitter, has not lowered you in my esteem. You are right—you have been right from the beginning, and such will be the ment of the country before you die with

old age.
"The late retreat of Bragg is denounced by the chivalry as disgraceful, and it is the more mortifying to them from the fact that they bad expressed their confidence in Bragg's ability to whip Rosecrans, and to take Nashville. The lose of Vicksburg is crashing to them, and many of their leading men give up all as lost. What effect this late disaster will have upon their future plans and pnrposes I am not able to conjecture, but I will state to you what I am certain have been their plans. Indeed I know what they have intended, and what well informed leaders have declared. what who what help have declared. They intended, as a fall campaign, to invade Kentucky upon a large scale, starting ont of East Tennessee, and to sack and burn Louisville and Cincinnati. Preparatory to this, they intended to send an invading force npon a small scale to spy out the country. At the same time they intended to mass their troops in Virginia and make a determined assantiupon Washington. I will not give my name, but I will relate an incident which occurred when you were all night at my house several years ago, and you will at once recognize me as an old familiar Whig friend. I withhold my name, because this letter may not reach you, and might hang me. I state, however, that, when Bragg's army retreated, they divided—one portion going np the road into East Tennessee, and the greater portion of them coming into Georgia, upon the State road. But few, if any of them, remained at Chattanooga." Chattanooga.

Now, Messers. Editors, I know the writer of this letter, and let me say I know him to be a man of fine business qualifications, of good common sense, and a well-informed and reliable man. He is a man of good property and a slaveholder. I tell you, and through yon the people of Louisville, Cincinnati, and Washington, that there is more in this affair than may strike them at first glance. I give the facts to you and you cau give them to the Cincinnati and Washington papers, and our military authorities at those points cau attach to them whatever importance they may deem proper. The rebels may chauge their plans, but that they intended these movements I have no sort of doubt.

I am, very truly, W. G. BROWNLOW. There can be no question that it has been the settled plan of the rebel leaders to make a most formidable and tremendous fall campaign in Kentucky. We have for weeks past been receiving evidences of this from so ources independent of each other. Evidences gathered in each of many quarters have confirmed and strengthened evidences gathered from all other quarters. We would enumerate those evidences if it could do any good. But the public may rely upon the fact. changes, if any, have been brought about in the rebel programme by the late over-whelming rebel reverses in various parts of the country, we, like Mr. Brownlow's correspondent, know not; very possibly change at all. Not improbably it is the fully-arranged plan of the rebels now to endeavor o retrieve their shattered fortunes by ponring their whole strength into Kentucky ln pursuance of their long cherished intention. An perhaps, next to laying down their arms and acquiescing in the restoration of the Uulon, this would be as promising a course of action as they could take. What they expected to andertake with feelings of confidence, they may undertake all the sooner and the more nercely from a feeling akin to despair.

ment in the letter from North Georgia, that the rebels have intended, during their project Louisville and Cincinnati This has been the fixed rebel intention from almost the very commencement of the rebellion. We have constantly for two years from men oming from Buckner's, Bragg's, and other rebel armies below us. It has been a habitual thing for officers and men in those armies to denounce Louisville and Cincinnati as nfernal abolition holes" and swear to use the first opportunity for their utter de struction. We have every right to pre sume that the U.S. military authorities fully understand the dangers that threaten Kentucky and will do their whole dnty in the way of defending her, for the government, as a government, is deeply interested in saving her from rebel possession and rebel spoliation. But the Keutuckians must not rely upon the Federal government alone. Much of what is to be done should be done by themselves They should immediately organize and arm and be prepared to make an invading foe pay dear for his temerity. When the demon-plus derers come among us, red death should greet

It doesn't at all surprise us to see the state

In our opinion this is a wrong time an aveedingly wrong time, for the able-bodied men of Louisville to break up their military organization. It was the most perfect enrolment we have ever seen: many who went into it reluctant to endure the fatigues of drill, were ecoming interested in the manual having an agreeable exercise, but the order for disbanding the Legion of Defence seems to have most effectually paralyzed the whole movement. The declaration of martial raised up an army almost instantaneously, bu at the last order, as at the wave of the chief-

them not only upon open battle-fields but from

behind every rock and fence and stump and

tain hand.

It cannot be possible that the coercive military requirements of martial law were the ouly inducements which led six or seven thousand of our citizens to fly to arms and drill with such zeal and attention. We will not believe that it was either fear of a rebel foe or apprehension of the severity of the Department Commander. There must have been ome patriotic enthusiasm to stimulate them, preservation of the organization and the pernanence of the Legion of Defence for the

city of Louisville. The death of the aged father of the callent brothers McCook is a sad amouncement to make, but the old hero met the fate of a patriot soldier in the loyal defence of the country of his love. Unchilled by the frosts of more than seventy winters, his heart beat warmly and devotedly for his Government. and from the first breaking out of the rebellion he has been in every place where the cause of the Union most needed a soldier, and was always found in the ranks with his trusty weapon. He received a wound in the attack on Morgan's guerilla band at Buffington, and died ou Tuesday, at Pomeroy, from its effects, The brave and good old man will be sincerely mourced. Ilis sincerity, simplicity, and energy were marked characteristics, and he won the love of all with whom he was thrown in contact. He has sealed his devotion to his country with his life, and, as he lay mortally

His silver skin laced with his golden blo he had the consolation of knowing that his duty and his whole duty had been nobly performed. He gave his sons and himself freely to the great cance, and in all time his memory will be revered and his name honored wherever pravery is appreciated and loyalty cherished.

The Bible speaks of the feet of the ted as swift to shed blood. John Morgan's feet are swift to shed other people's blood, and still swifter to prevent the shedding of his

Morgan made his great thieving raid The God of Battles is raining, hailing, n July, and has won the title of Julius nd enowing defeats upon the balf-dead rebel

1! any honest and caudid man sincerely SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863. ishes to know whether we have a rebel or

quasi-rebel ticket in Kentucky, let him mark

he position and the course of all the well-

what all those men are doing, who, from first

the open and violent advocates of the per-

manent division of the Union. Let him in-

ingly active, and, if he finds that they are

man, they are vehemently electioneering for

Wickliffe, Harney, & Co, supporting the no-

more-meu-and-uo-more-money candidates for

all the offices to be filled. This is a simple and

unquestionable fact, and, to any one who has

is a fact of deep and momentous significance.

Disloyal men may seek to disonise the truth

and lead confiding persons astray by all the

means they can devise, but we tell you, fellow-

is a movement in the direct and immediat

puble to the Union cause.

military

power and the will to think and reflect, it

ELECTION RETURNS .- Officers of election and County Clerks will oblige us greatly by sendic.g the results of the coming election to this office. We should like to have the first estito last, have favored the rebellion and been mate of the counties, based on reliable author ity, and then the official returns complete. All gentlemen who favor us in this particular quire whether all of them are not now exceedshall have the tabular report of the State election as soon as it is reported from Frankfort and jublished in the Journal forwarded to active, let him satisfy himself as to what they are actively doing. He will find, that, to a

OUR DANGER AND OUR DUTY .- Kentncky

aids into those portions of our State not pro-

citizens, that the movement of our opponents Interests of the rebellion. The leading rebels in Kentucky understand well what they are preparations for the equally important abont, for they give up their whole souls by work of controlling the approaching elecday and by night to the one purpose of winion in the State. We do not speak from ning our State over by cunning, by fraud, by mere conjecture but from the evidence of a force, or by any other conceivable means, gallant and well-known officer of a Kentucky to the rebel cause. Their reliance is upon cavalry regiment, whose name, for prudential getting a Governor and a Legislature reasons, we conceal, but whose statement we that shall throw Kentucky into practical ophave before us in writing, and from It we take position to the prosecution of the war for the such facts as will warn our people of their restoration of the Union, and they are flushed langer. A short time since, this officer, acwith the hope of success. Surely no man of mpanied by a small party of gentlemen common sense, if he will give his mind fair some of whom belonged to the home guard of play for five minntes, can be cajoled and town near the Southern border, left that tooled into believing that the whole of the place and travelled about forty miles in the direbels and rebel sympathizers in our State, the men who are working for the rebellion rection of the Cumberland river and through the northern portions of the counties of Sun more effectually than if they were bearing ner and Macou, in Tenuessee. For the purarms in the ranks of Lee or Bragg, would pose of obtaining information and accomplishlabor as they do for the Wickliffe ticket and ing good, this party travelled under the asthe kindred candidates for Congress and the sumed character of rebel guerillas. The re-Legislature, if they did not know that the gion through which they passed is intensely success of their labor would involve infinite disloyal, but its inhabitants, for the purpos of accomplishing their wicked designs, have Fellow-citizens, the triumph of the rebei visited the Post Commander at Gallatin. movement would be the most dreadful of ca-Tenn., taken the oath of allegiance to the lamities to Kentncky. This is not a time-United States government, executed bonds. now when the Union armies are everywhere and obtained protection papers. When a for trium phant and the rebellion is tottering to aging or scouting party of the Federal army its fall-for our State to let herself be cast into visits them, they flauut their protection practical antagonism to the Federal Gov-ernment and practical fellowship with the papers in the face of the rebel Confederacy. Let rebels in office and rebels out of office do what they may, Keuand are unmolested, and yet they are in constant communication with the guerilla thieves and marauders, and boast of it tucky will remain in the Union, and the unreservedly when they apprehend no dan-Federal laws will be executed throughout ger. This party saw their camps, and conher borders. If our people allow them versed with many of the citizens, who selves to be cheated into giving their votes to establish a rebel State Governundisguisedly told them that they were acquainted with the horse-stealing operations ment, which shall throw the State going on in the border counties, that they the side of the rebellion, it will gave aid and encouragement to them, and inevitably be set aside in favor of a that many of the horses stolen from Kentucky Government, for, although Keuwere then concealed in that region. All of tuckians may be swindled out of their votes these traltors and criminals, with their proby false pretences, the United States must not, tection papers in their pockets, boasted caunot, will not consent to be swindled out of that they were as great rebels as ever, Kentucky. Onr State cannot be taken out of and claimed that they could serve the the Union, but she may, by the treason of her Sonthern Confederacy better in the posisons, be plunged into an almost fathomles tion they then occupied than if they were sea of misery and strife. Never yet did her in open rebellion. They were conversant destiny depend a thousandth part so much with all the guerilla leaders, and gave all the upon the doings of a day as it will depend upon particulars of the murder of Mr. Norvell, in the action of her people at the polls in the coming election. Words can scarcely set forth Simpson county, by Harper and Berryman, and stated that it had been determined that the magnitude of the crisis that is upon her. every member of a home guard company in The Democrat asked, the other day Allen county should go as Norvell did. They were all to be murdered, and their property who was the mother of the K. G. C.'s." They confiscated-there the polite term for robbery. "'tis a smart child that knows its own fa-These protected rebels were much troubled ther," but surely our neighbor, even if not by the recent reverses of their friends on Dr. Fry, in sending Bickley from New Althe Mississippi and at Gettysburg, but expressbany to the military anthorities here, sent aled their determination to counterbalance these osses by getting possession of Kentucky. As so a letter with this poetscript: "Bickley says a first step toward obtaining a foo:hold on our that Editor Harney and --- were among

State, they declared that they were to procure

the election of Mr. Wickliffe as Governor, and

defeat as many of the Union Democratic can-

didates for Congress and the Kentucky Legis-

lature as possible, in order to get the control

of the State government. With the view of

operating in the elections of our State their

o. Their plans are complete, consisting in

part of extensive raids to be made about elec-

tion time, wherever it can be done, particularly

in the counties on the Tennessee border, from

one end of our State to the other. Wherever it

can be effected, the voting is to be done by con-

trolling the polls and requiring the no-more-

men-and-no-more-money candidates to be

voted for. These raids were also intended to

alarm Union men and deter them from going

to the election. They said that their last hope

was to force Kentncky into the Southern

Confederacy. If that can be done, it com-

pensates for their recent defeats, and then,

they say, their condition and that of "their

government" will be no worse than it was

before the Fourth of July reverses. All con-

cur in this, that they must have Kentucky,

and this is the insolent vaunt of the Ten-

nessee rebels now basking in prosperity

under the protecting influence of the United

States Government. As a part of the op-

erations of this organization, numerous

podies of guerillas are now at work in the

border counties, alarming the people and pre

paring the public mind for the panic under

the influence of which they are to be thrown

Such is the danger which menaces our State,

and it is idle, it would indeed be criminal, to

our duty? In the first place the

Federal army must extend all possi-

ble protection to the border counties, about the

time of the election, not to interfere with it, but

to have it held according to law. As there is a

scarcity of cayalry, commanders of forces

should, temporarily at least, mount their men

by pressing into the service the horses of cit-

zens. The polls at all the precincts should be

left free for all legal voters, but the citizens

must not depend entirely upon the military

protection. Every Union man should go

to his voting place determined to cast his

suffrage for the candidate pledged to sns-

tain the institutions of the country and to

uphold the government in spite of the weak-

tration, and equally determined, so far as pos-

sible to see that all other lawful voters shall

be free to do likewise. Such a course on the

part of the people would go far to circumvent

the operations of those who would ruin the

country, and in most instances would deter

them from any attempt to carry out their de-

signs. In addition to this, the laws govern-

ing elections, and particularly the act on the

subject of expatriation, should be fully un-

derstood by the officers holding them, and

no person should be permitted to vote

who has knowingly given aid or comfort

to the rebellion. Every true Union man and

patriot should determine, that, in this the cios-

ing struggle for the salvation of Kentucky

and of the nation, he will discharge his

whole duty against any opposition which may

be attempted. The Tennessee rebels, who

have projected these raids upon our State on

election day, regard the contest to be then de-

cided as no struggle between Union men or

Union parties, but emphatically one between

the rebel Confederacy and the nation. If the

Union Democratic candidates in Kentneky can

be defeated, and men elected pledged to the

no-more-men-and-no-more-money doctrine,

they will regard it as a secession victory in

Kentucky, an endorsement of the Southern Confederacy, and an intention to place our

beloved and loyal old Commonwealth within

the embraces of the rebels and under the juris-

diction of Jeff Davis. Kentnekians! are you

willing to be so regarded and placed? We know you are not. Then place yourselves on

the watchtowers of your country, and assert.

with maniy determination, the rights belong-

It appears from the papers found upon

Bickley, the Generalissimo of the K. G. C.'s,

disguise its magnitude. What then

about the first of Angust

lev's veracity, but he is the father of the K. G. C.'s, and the public can take his statement for what they think it worth. A despatch from Indianapolis to the ton has telegraphed General Burnside, requesting that all the money and property found upon Morgan and his men be placed la the hands of some responsible officer, and held until its lawful owners can be ascertained. they having robbed citizens, pillaged houses, and extorted money, and in fact taken everything they could lay their hands upon along their entire route through Indiana.

smart, ought to know his own mother.

the first in Kentucky to join the K. G. O.'s.'

Now we have very little confidence in Bick-

The Democrat says that "one Burn de" is our special telegraphic correspondent Oh ves, one Burnside and one Rosecrans and one Grant and one Banks and one Meade and one Gilmore and one Farragut and one Porter and one Dahlgren, and the rest of them. We have 'em all. Then what chance has the or Democrat in competition with us! You have inst none at all. Democrat. You can see that vourself.

We understand that a prominent rebe wishes to negotiate for the honses and shops that Morgan and his men robbed in their raid through Indiana. The object of the enterrising speculator is to have the timber made nto canes, work-boxes, snuff-boxes, buttons, &c., and sold to the male and female sympa thizers in Kentucky and Tennessee. That fellow will make his fortune.

One hundred and twenty horses, left Morgan's men in Southern Indiana in place of fresh ones which they carried off with them were brought to this city yesterday. We do not know what disposition will be made of them, lut preenme they will be given to the known sufferers from the raid.

We should like to get up, in front of our office, a celebration of the defeat and capture of John Morgan's command. Gener Burnside, please loan us for a day or two the battery taken from him by Jacob and Hobson. We want to show the "sympathizers"

Our neighbor of the Democrat stigma ed the Gilbert Convention at Frankfort as disloyal. Now be is supporting a prominent member of that Convention for Lientenant Governor. Alas! what sad changes occur in these sad times!

We have received no telegraphic de patch from John Morgan since his interview with Gens. Judah and Hobson. We can send him no despatch, for we don't know his present address, but we beg the Federal troops to depatch him for us.

While passing along the street we heard the word "traitor"! hissed at us through enched teeth. We turned in the direction f the hiss, and, to our surprise, found our selves upon the ontskirts of a very pretty wcman.

Basil Duke, now a prisoner, has cou ge and talent, but we understand that he is very much a serpent ln cunning and disposition. We learn that he was christened Basilisk, and that they call him Basil "for short."

The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudon was celebrated in New Orleans by a magificent torch-light procession on the night of the 11th inst. The glare was to the eyes of the rebels like the final conflagration

isn't as bad as an inside view of Humphrey hlms:lf would be. It is said, that, when Basil Duke was aptured, he tried to disguise himself by an nmed name. He didn't hesitate to give up

of Humphrey Marshall's army." Probably it

has given what he calls "an inside view

his Dukedom in order to escape. Before the fall of Vicksburg, flour sold ere at \$1,000 per barrel! Ah! wasn't the

ing to you under your government. If you fail to do this, you are ruined. oor city glad to get under Federal sway! John Morgan, ln his late fight, lost two mall guns (six-pounders), and three blg gun two twelve-pounders and Basil Duke).

that he is one of your poetical, romantic, ser timental scoundrels, like Byrou's Corsair. John Morgan has quaffed the wine of fame from Basil Duke's skull,

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863.

1270 200

DEATH OF MR. CRITTENDEN .- We have re eived from Frankfort the painful intelligence that Mr. Crittenden is dead. He died vesterday morning at three o'clock. This intelligence will thrill the heart of the nation with reculiar grief. It will add a fresh shadow to the gloom that overhangs our stricken land. And, alas! it well may.

The death of Mr. Crittenden at any time would have been a national bereavement; his death at this time is a national calamity. It is scarcely hyperbole to say that Mr. Crittenden was the good angel of our country. A is about to pass a crisis involving to a greater man of the loftiest integrity, a patriot of unextent the interests of our Commonwealth surpassed fidelity and of unequalled magnahan any we have heretofore encountered. It has been proved beyond a doubt that par- | nimity, a statesman of the most extended and tisans of the rebel army are now disbanding varied experience and of unfalling sagacity, in order that they may organize themselves | an orator whose golden eloquence was the into bands, large or small, to make predatory thrice-refined spirit of a just and honorable conciliation, and the sole survivor in active ected by the presence of a loyal force. In all | life of the master-spirits of the last generation the Southern counties the people are cursed of statesmen, whose intellects and whose charwith numerons guerilla bands, engaged at acters reflected upon us the glory of the statespresent in stealing, but doubtless making men of the Revolution as the mountain tops reflect the splendors of the dying day, he above all other men in the land, far above all other men, embodied the spirit and the principle to which under Providence every eulightened American looks for the salvation of the Republic. He more fully than any other man who survives him impersonated the true genins of American patriotism in this mighty struggle

> patriots did dress themselves. But he is no more! The good angel of our ountry has passed away. The mirror of patriotism and of all other noble qualities lies broken noon the earth. Death, the pitiless Destroyer, has shattered it. The true and princely Crittenden is dead. Yet though

Lives in death with glorious fame May his deathless life beyond life inspire and

guide his countrymen forevermore. THE ISSUE.—The issue to be determined at the approaching election in Kentucky is simple. It is familiar. It is lu fact the old issue. The condemnation of the misdeeds of this weak and faithless but fleeting administration does not constitute the issue. Not at all. Those misdeeds cannot be condemned positively in terms too strong for the Union party of Kentucky. The Union party itself ln its platform has solemnly condemned them in terms which the great conservative party of the North has formally adopted as i's, own. On this point the only difference between the Union party and the secession party is, that, while both condemn the misdeeds of the administration, the Union party, regarding those misdeeds as not only false in principle but adapted to aid the rebellion, condemns them in order to secure their correction as speedily as practicable, whereas the secession party, regarding them indeed as adapted to aid the rebellion, condemns them in order to make them more effectually aid the rebellion; and of course each party so condemns them as to accomplish its particular end. In other words, both parties condemn the misdeeds of the administration, but the Union party condemns them for patriotic purposes in the way suited o accomplish patriotic purposes, when on the contrary the secession party condemns them for seditious purposes in the way suited to accomplish seditions purposes. This is the only difference between the two parties with respect to abolitionism. It is the old difference between the Union party and the secession party; and it points directly to the issue. ow, which is, as we have said, the old issue.

The misdeeds of the administration the Union party and the secession party both condemn. The Union party condemns those misdeeds with a resolution far deeper and more earnest than that with which the secession arty condemns them. Every member of the Union ticket is pledged strenuously and unflinchingly to oppose them within the sphere of his lawful power; and the pledge will be faithfully redeemed. While, however, the Union party and the secession party agree in the two parties do not agree in the manner of correcting those misdeeds, or, rather, in the manner of dealing with them, for the secession party cannot be justly said to intend their rrection at all. The Union party holds that the first and most imperative step is to maintain the government; and that the next sten is to elect conservative men to Congress, to elect a conservative President, to direct public opinion with the utmost energy toward the same general end, and, in a word, to do everything that can be done under the forms of the government to correct the administration's misdeeds at the very earliest possible honr. In short, the Union party would correct the administration by maintaining the government, and by aiding in all legitimate ways to put it in the hands of the conservatives of the country. Such is the position of the Union party. The secession party on the contrary, holds that the first and most imperative step is to withhold supplies from the government, thereby placing it at the mercy of the rebellion; and, as this step would insure the triumph of the rebellion, there would be no room for any further step. The first step in the secession programme would be the last. In short, the secession party would correct the administration by destroying the government. There is no form in which the ecession platform can be fully stated which es not logically come to this result. Such is the position of the secession party. Of course the design of the secession party

is to subserve the rebellion. We speak not of individuals but of the party. The design of the party as a party is to subserve the rebel-Doubtless there are individual members who do not as yet participate in this design. It is nevertheless the design of the party. No party organized on such a basis could have anyother design. The party is a rebel party. Even a total stranger to the condition of affairs in Kentucky would at once infer this from the latform itself. The platform is a rebel platorm. It is in any other character a sheer insult to common sense. But when we consider that the authors of the platform, that the originators and real leaders of the party in its present shape, that nearly the entire rank and file of the party, and that prominent members of the State ticket of the party are all original ecessionists, and that the only members of the party who are not original secessionists are the few that from time to time have forsaken the Union party under the ordeal to which the miserable faction in power has subjected us,-when we consider all this, we say, the lesign of the party to subserve the rebellion rational doubt on the subject.

stands out in a light so strong as to banish even the shadow of doubt. There can be no And this brings us to the issne, which imply the old issue of Union or Disunion. It is simply the old issne, but with a nearer and more distinct view of the appalling conse queuces which must follow the triumph of the Disunion party. It is the old issue more strikingly defined. The unspeakable deselation and dishonor which heretofore the people of Kentucky have seen in the distance as the sure fruits of the triumph of the Disuniou party now stare us all in the face so close that we may count their horrid features. Will the visi prove less potent when it sears the eve-balls of the people than when it appeared comparatively afar off? Will the men, who put down the Disunion party here when the fearful cousequences of its triumph were discerned principally by the light of rational conjecture, now voluntarily precipitate those consequences when experience has shed upon them a light as broad as day, and when they glare npon us with a hideousness more terrible and more revolting than ever before? Snrely not. The rebellion is now consuming to ashes upon the funeral pile built by the rebellion itself. Whether or not it will expire indeed or rise phonix-like to assail the government with renewed heart and vigor largely depends npon the result of the approaching election in Kentucky. The rebels themselves, as we

have shown heretofore, declare that the pos-

session of Kentucky would countervail their

late reverses elsewhere, and that the defeat of the Union party of Kentucky next Monday will pave the way for their possession of the State. This declaration is no mere speculation but a fact as reported to us by the Federal officer to whom in the disgnise of a rebil guerilla the declaration was made. And the declaration is supported unanswerably by the character of the party opposed to the Union party of Kentucky and by the general conlition of affairs in the Commonwealth and the Union. The rebels do not reckon without their host. Unquestionably the secession party of Kentncky is the mere ploneer of the rebels in arms, and the triumph of the one at the ballot-box would be quickly followed by the advent of the other upon our soil under advantages coveted from the outset but never yet enjoyed. The defeat of the Uniou party of Kentuck v would infallibly bring about the trinmph of the rebellion in the councils of the State and would powerfully reinvigorate the rebellion at large. It would relume the dving Srea of this most accursed conspiracy against the peace and happiness and glory of the American people, and, dipping the olive-branch anew fraternal blood, would wrap Kentucky in the destroying flames of a strife from which under God the Union party has preserved her in the past as the Union party alone can preserve her in the future. It would cast away every good Kentucky has wou or retained and would draw down every ill she has averted or expelled. It would turn all the struggles and all the sacrifices and all the victories of the for the preservation of American nationpast into a bitter and infernal mockery. Shall ality. He was indeed the glass wherein true the Union party of Kentucky be defeated?

> The position assumed by Bramlette, it is plain, implies that we are at sea without chart or compass. We are the victims of an overriding necessity. It is wrong to arm slaves; but if we don't tolerate it, then we get into the Confederacy, and their slaves are armed. Confiscation bills are all wrong; but we must accept them or we get into the rebellion, and there are confiscation bills to which we must submit. Negro proclamations are wrong; but we must get along with them, which we must submit. Negro proclamations are wroug; but we must get along with them, or we get into the Confederacy and lose ali our slaves for want of a fugitive slave law. There are unconstitutional acts of Congress and startling usurpations of power by the Executive; but we must submit to them all, or do worse by getting into the Southern Confederacy.
>
> So we are not under laws and Constitutions, but military necessity.—Low. Democrat.

Shall the Disunion party triumph? Kentuck-

ians! the decision is with you.

but military necessity.—Lou. Democrat.

This is not Judge Bramlette's position. It bears no shadow of resemblance to Judge Bramlette's position. It is an utter and inex-

cusable misrepresentation.

Judge Bramlette's position, as stated unmistakably in his speech here, is that we must abmit to these measures only until we can correct them under the forms of the government, which, as he declares, we should make every legitimate effort to do in the shortest possible time. Touching this general point, he said what is thus given in the sketch of his speech which we published:

These points of undying devotion and loyalty to the government, and the determina-tion to adhere to it and preserve it at all haz-ards; the duty of the State Government to see the laws executed; THE CONDEMNATION OF THE BADICAL MEASURES OF THE FEDERAL ADMINIS-TRATION IN POWER AND THE PLEADER TO COM-TRATION IN POWER, AND THE PLEDGE TO COR ECT. THEM BY PRACEPUL AND CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS THROUGH THE BALLOT-BOX, ALL MEET HIS MOST CCRDIAL APPROVAL AND SUPPORT. There is no issue made against them in Ken-ncky, and therefore there is no necessity to tincky, and therefore there is no necessity to discuss them here, and he had not discussed them at length because they were entertained in common by all the Union Democrats, and, as our opponents say they hold the same sentiments, there is therefore no issue to be taken with them. But the second resolution of our convention declared that the present causeless and wicked rebellion should be crushed by the whole power of the Federal Government, and the national anthority restored over all the revolted States, and for the accomplishment of that object we were willing to devote our volted States, and for the accomplishment of that object we were willing to devote our whole resources if necessary. On this resolution our opponents take issue; all the rest are unopposed, but he was assailed because he would not discuss them at length, and was charged with indursing the platform of the Union Democratic Convention, when her had on every occurrence. Convention, WHEN HE HAD ON EVERY CASION AND EVERTWHERE EXPRESSED HIS FALTERING ADHRENCE TO IT, HIS BANNEST HOPE THAT ALL OUR DIPPICULTIES MIGHT BE CORRECTED BY THE PRACEFUL AGENCY OF THE BALLOT-BOX, AND HIS DETERMINATION TO LABOR The reason of such assaults was to divert attention from the true issue between the teution from the true issue between the no-more-men-and-no-more-money party and and himself, and bring about a discussion on questions regarding which there is no division of opinion in Kentucky. To do this would be an idle consumption of time, and he chose rather to show where his opponents stood, and where the people onght to make them stand. The EVILS RESULTING FROM THE ACTS OF THE FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION WE DESIRE TO CORRECT BY THE BALLOT-BOX. We may not accombish this soon in the present distracted condiishth's soon in the present distracted condition of our country. The withdrawal of the Se ators and the Representatives from eleven Statlost us the power to control measures for the prosecution of the war, and placed us in the bands of a majority opposed to us. We apposed to these measures, and so are our opposed to the wish, while futring into operation. The every praceful mans of corner them by a certain radical, as decided as a facility and cornect them by a certain radical, as decided as a facility and control them by a certain radical, as

ERATION EVERY PRACEFUL MEANS OF CORREC-TION, to correct them by a certaiu, radical, and perfect remedy; but they avoid the issue, and, if they mean auything by the cry of no more men and no more money, they mean a surren-der to the Confederacy, and take a round-about way to say that secession shall prevail. This is axiomatic, for we are all agreed in opposition to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the conscription bill, the emau-cipation proclamation, the confiscation bill, and the arming of negro regiments. We all cipation proclamation, the confiscat and the arming of negro regiments. desire to get rid of them. What remedies? He then went on at some length to contrast the remedies proposed respectively by the Union party and by the secession party, showlng, that, while the Union party proposes correct these measures by the double process of the ballot-box and of the speedy suppres sion of the rebellion which affords the ures nearly all the vitality they have, the cession party proposes to correct the measures by withholding men and money from the government and thus forcing it to surrende to the rebellion, from which he inferred that the secession party, unlike the Union party, is not honestly opposed to the measures, but really desires above all other things to pro mote the triumph of the rebellion and lestruction of the government. He insisted that at any rate the remedy was no remedy, as by involving the triumph of the rebellion the procedure would aggravate indefinitely the evils in question and would superaid to

them countless others. This was his argument; and it is unanswer able. This is his position; and it is impregna-ble. It is the position of the platform of the Union party of Keutucky. It is the position of the Northern Democracy as represented by the wise and brilliant Seymonr. It is the only osition sauctioned by patriotism and by smanship. The Editor of the Democ may heedlessly misrepresent it; but if he had the zeal and intellect of a scraph he could never confute it. Let the people mark the position as presented by Judge Bramlette, and with this plain tale put down his calumniators every where.

The abolitionists of the North and tle ebels of the Sonth are equally anxious for the lefeat of the Union party of Kentucky next Mouday; the latter because they believe the result would pave the way for their poss of Kentucky, thereby restoring the sinking fortunes of the rebel confederacy, and the forner because they believe the result would hrow Keutucky into a state of rebellion thereby offering them an opportunity to ex-tinguish slavery here and lash the Common-wealth to the chariot wheels of abolitionism. Both are so far right that the defeat of the Union party would inevitably precipitate upon our soil a strife fatal to the peace and welfar and free existence of the State. There is but one way to avert this awful calamity, which is to secure the triumph of the Union party, under whose auspices the prosperity and or of Kentncky have been preserved hereto fore. Nothing but utter madness can impe even a secessionist who has the smallest stake in the community to strive for the defeat the Union party. The black ruin that would spring from such a result would ingulf seconsionist and Unionist alike.

There was lately a great slaughter tigers in Penusylvania. Of the 1,200 "Louisiana Tigers" that made a charge at Gettys burg, only 300 saved their spotted skins.

THE COMING ELECTION .- On Monday week the election for Governor and other St cers members of Congress and of the Legitlature, takes place. This will be the jast time we shall have an opportunity of addressing the large number of our friends who see only the Weekly Journal, and we feel every confidence that men who have been accustomed to read onr teachings are fully posted on the great issues to be then decided. A year ago all of the professing loyal citizens of Kentucky were lu favor ot a vigorous prosecution ot the war toput down the rebellion, and of correcting the unconstitutional and mischievons a of the party in power, by the sure, ever if slow, corrective of the ballot-box, Loyal men of all former parties, laying aside their differences and prejudices, stood shoulder to shoulder ln the ranks of the Union Democracy, and vied with each other their zeal to uphold the government, tore the supremacy of the laws, and disenthial our Southern brethren from the terrib'e despotism which fetters them. It should be so now. It must be, if we would preserve Kentucky in the proud position she now occupies. The secession party has once more reared its head amongst us in a new disguise. Let no honest patriot be deceived by this dis-

The specious sophistry and the "virtuous viser" which hides the deep gutlt of this latest political conspiracy ln Kentucky are dangerous weapons in the hands of demagogues, and persons who live in the far off ortions of the State, where the mails run very irregularly and perhaps all intercommunic tion is interdicted, may fall into the cunuing trap which has been devised for them. Kentucky were as well instructed now as she was two years since, by papers published in all her principal county-seats, we should have no apprehensions. But are and sword were not the only weapons of this rebellion, and, as it advanced over our unprotected State. t summoned vandalism to its aid, and broke np every printing press which professed Unionism. We have now hardly one-tenth of the papers we beasted in the ontburst of the insurrection, and, while the still remaining loval sheets find it extremely difficult to oush their circulation Into insurrectionary istricts, it is lamentably true that the advocates of the new secession platform of noore-men-and-no-more-money are the welome visitants in rebel camps and are scattered profusely over those parts of the State where the Southern heart has been effectually fired and its people precipitated iato rebel-

ert, watched the progress of this disloyal movement, and have exposed the motives of its originators, and the consequences of its success. If there is a single true-hearted Kentuckian, who, in this important crisis, hesitates as to his course of duty, he will need no nonitor to direct him better or more effectual than his own judgment, if he will but calmly and deliberately examine the condition of the State, and decide as a patriot and not as a partisan. On the one hand, an unfal support of such candidates as are pledged to support the nation in its self-protecting war against rebellion will ensure to Kentucky the friendly protection of the United States government and its vast armies, against those treacherous enemies who are bringing apon us the terrors and desolation of in vasion and seeking to overrule the thrice expressed determination of our Common realth not to cast its lot with the Confederacy, but to remain an integral part of the glo rious national unity which has crowned our country in the past with such numberless blessings. On the other hand, any timid or acillating conduct or any misgulded movenents which will place the State in a condi tion of hostility to the General Govern will occasion that government to look apon us as enemies and lead it to treat us as such. We shudder at the bare contemplation of the results which would follow such action. Fierce martial iaw, military occupation, stagnation of all business, paralysis of industry, . civil war brought to our very hearthstones, the rav-

We have, with all the vigilance we could ex-

rivate property taken for public use without omnensation, and in short, all the Insolence of that despotism which marks the Confederate rule will be experienced in the bltterest degree. With the ebb and flood of the success of either belligerent party, our State will be tossed helplessly on the mad waves and dashed to pieces upon the cruel breakers. We shall have no shield of a great nation to protect us: we shall have deliberately thrown away our portion of the heritage of glory self with them, "will separate forever from which shines halo-like around our country's history, and we shall link our names eternally

shame for base complicity in a causeless, merciless, and accursed rebellion There are so many great and ennobling ncentives for our people to adhere to the principles which are represented in the Union emocratic platform that it is hardly necesary to speak of the gentlemen who are its exponents on the State ticket. Their fidelity is undoubted: Bramlette, Jacob, and Harlan have evinced it at the peril of their lives in the field, and there is not a speck or flaw apon the loyalty of any of their associates. Union Democratic candidates are all loyal both to the Union and the Constitution. They are all true Kentucky Unionists. They are all firm and uncompromising opponents of the policy of this administration and all firm and uncompromising friends of the govern-With the secret nominees of the seession or pretended Democratic party, case is different; many of known secessionists, and all them are in favor of a disgraceful render to the rebels by withholding men and money for the recruiting and support of the Union army. Loyalty, like the character of the imperial consort, should be above suspicion to command respect. Shall it be said that Kentucky, which has claimed such preeminence for her Union sentiment, was the first State to desert the Union cause, and counsel submission to arrogant insurgents, with their weapons deep dyed in the blood of her children? Shall it be charged apon the State of Shelby, Crittenden, and Clay, that, in the face of the enemy, she lowered her prond banner, and betrayed honor and her country? Oh, that her sons now in the service of the country could thunder their response to these questions! But, as the guerilla rebels always steal into an approtected place, so these secession managers have taken advantage of the tempo franchisement of thirty or forty thousand Kentncky soidiers, who cannot be at their voting precincts on the third day of August, to make a political raid over the State and rob the people of liberty and of honor. These disadvantoges, which at first appear alarming, should stimulate all who are able to be at the polls on that occasion to renewed and redoubled exertions. Let them remember that as they cast their votes, so will the record eternally stand as either favoring the cause of the government with all the zeal of honest and unflinching patriotism, or as clearing away the obstacles which now prevent the from overrunning the State, and establishing, in lieu of the institutions of our fathers, the

fiendish tyranny of the rebel Confederacy. We are glad to see that our Government has taken promp' measures to protect our officers now in Richmond. Last Thursday the rebei General Fitzhugh Lee and Cap tain Winder were removed from the haspital at Old Point to Fortress Monroe, and placed in a casemate under ground. Notice was sent to the rebel authorities that if they executed Captains Sawyer and Flynn, whom they now have in close confinement and under sentence of death in Richmond, General Lee and Captain Winder will be executed in retaliation.

Henceforth let every Federal General, when a battle is imminent, cut the telegraph wires between himself and Washington city. The Vicksburg troops lived several

the rascals so stubborn.

weeks upon mule meat. That's what made

THE VOTES OF EXPATRIATED RESELS. - Robei prisoners have taken the oath of allegate to the United States by thousands, and deser tions from the rebel ranks are numbered b hundreds. These facts argue either the exhaustion of the Confederate army or that misguided an. n, convinced of their error, have resolved to make all possible compensation by a return to their loyalty. It must not be forgotten, however, that all such men week. They are not citizens of Kentucky; they have expatriated themselves, and cauno regain their citizenship "except by permission of the Legislature by a general or a special statute." This does not seem to be understo by many. Whoever has served the Confeder ate States, or the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in a civil or military capacity, or has given voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against the Government of the United States or the State of Kenmcky, since the 10th of April, 1962, canno vote or exercise any right or privilege of eitizenship. If any one is suspected of having given such service his vote may be challenged and he required to negative the expatriation ou oath, subjecting himself to the penalties attached to perjury if he swears falsely. In those districts of the State where disloyai

election officers exercise their functions, Union

candidates should in every instance be sun

and supported by every loyal man who can

get in a vote. When the returns are subse-

quently scrutinized all expatriated men under the act of March 11, 1862, who violated its ovisions by exercising rights of which they have been legally deprived, can be tried for fraudulent voting, and any officer of election who has received the vote of an nngualified voter or refused the vote of a qualified voter, can be tried under Sec. 8, article 12, chapter 32, of the Revised Statutes, and for every such offence be "imprisoned from one to six months, or fined from fifty to five hundred dollars, forfeit any office he then holds, and be disqualified from ever holding any office." Our laws are stringent enough to protect loyal voters pediments are offered, the punishment provided is so severe that disloyalty itself must be deterred from the attempt. attention of Commonwealth's Attorneys to the duties prescribed to them by our state it is made their interest to fulfil them, as they receive a large per centage on all the fines collected. And we warn all officers of election against any hopes of evading punishment, if they permit any man to vote who is debarred nuder the act of March 11, 1362, or if they refuse the vote of any one legally entitled to offer it. They may be temporarily successful on the day of election, but the poll lists will be evidence against them for eighteen months afterwards, and those lists will be minutely examined to ferret out every aggression upon the elective franchise. It is idle for rebels to vote frandulently, as the support of the whole Confederate army could not suffice to place any candidate favored by loval voters and loval candidates are thrice armed and trebly protocted by the armies of the Union, the provisions of our Constitution, and the ability to enforce the Laws. The party banner of the Union Democracy ficats as proudly and protectingly over the citizens of Kentneky as the stars and stripes ficat over the armies of the Union. The accessionists of Kentneky avow their platform that they are in favor of

stopping the war by withholding supplies;

that is to say, they are in favor of for government to surrender to the rebellion. This is the sum and substance of their platform. it is a just construction of their pla form. It is exactly what they mean. Such s their policy. They of course will not have the power to carry out this policy in Congress; but, if they prevail in the election next Monday, they will have the power to carry out this policy in Kentucky or at least to throw the State into collision with the General Government in the attempt to carry on the policy. And there is every reseas to believe that they will exercise in this direction der the whole government to the rebellion, if they could, but, as they cannot do that, they will surrender whatever part they can. There is no doubt of this fact. They are thoroughly and exclusively devoted to the rebellion They care nothing about abolitionism, Union irm, Constitutionalism, Democracy, or anything else, except as they can use one or the other or all to set forward the rebellion.
"These men," as the Editor of the Louisville Democrat said of them before he allied him their dear friends, the Northern Democracy and join the rebellion." The saying was and is as true as preaching. simply and purely secondonists, and the ex-members of the Union party sprinkled amongst "these men" no more changes ecossion party into a party of any description than a sprinkling of tadpoles changes a frog pond into a pond of any other description. The ex-members of the Union party in alliance here and there with secessionists may become secessionists but the secessionists will not become Union men. This last is not according to the order of things. One might as well expect frogs to become tadpoles. The secession party of Kentucky is the secession party and no other party. Its character is the same though its ranks are recruited. Its character is the same though its name is changed. There is no other party than the secession party in Kentucky except the Union party; and either the Union party or the secession party must triumph in the election of next Monday. Which shall it be? Never was a graver question put to the people of Kentucky. But happily the true answer is as simple as the question itself is grave. N patriot at once disinterested and enlighte can besitate for a moment to east his vote his whole influence for the triumph of the Union party.

The secession party of Kentucky, with Lazarus W. Powell and David Marriwether at its head, pretends to be the Democratic party. The Union party of Kentucky, with such Democrats as James Gnthrie and Richard T. Jacob and George T. Wood at its head,

Surely no Democrats can be deceived by the impudent and abourd pretension of the pecession party. "We warn thom," as the Editor of the Louisville Democrat said to Democrats when the second party of Kentucky first assumed the name of Democracy, not to be misled by a name." The warning s a just one, and is none the less just became the Editor of the Democrat himself has neg-lected it. If he had taken his own warning, he would not be now where he is; -- he be acting with the Union party and support ng Unionists for office, as he formerly did, ot acting with the secession party and sup-orting secessionists for office, as he now ees. The warning he uttered serves to poin the moral of the neglect he has com worthy of the name.

If the so-called Democratic party in ntucky is not the seconsion party, where is seconsion party?—what has become of it? It was here in February, calling itself the Democratic party; if the party here that now calls Itself the Democratic party is not the secesion party, how and when did the seces rty vanish? and where did it vanish to? and where did the so-called Democratic party come from? and, particularly, how does thappen that the rank and file, the leaders nd the platform of both are the same? All of which is respectfully submitted to the Ex-Union tadpoles in the free pond of se-

The platform of the Union Democracy of Kentneky is the platform of the No. Corn The platform of the Union Der nocracy as represented by Governor Sey-Every member of the Union State ticket stands equarely upon this platform, and within the sphere of his lawful power will execute the platform to the letter,

A special Despatch to the Losisville Journal Washingtons, July 21.

A special despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says there is nothing from the front to-day of interest. There are no indic tions of a rebel advance out of the Valley. From the Eichmond Enquirer and Sentinel and Petersburg Express, of the 18th, we gather the following important news.

The Enquirer, in a legubrious article on the Confederate want of men, says that if the city of Charleston should fall it will solely be because Beauraged has not force enough to defend its line of fortifications. The same want, it says, cansed their calamidies in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Maryland.

The Charleston Conrise of the 18th has some dismal forebodings, and trusts that the enemy will be miserably unsuccessful is excenting the plans he is at present working so vigorously and resolutely to carry out, but has a dread of the result.

It recommends a general skedaddle of those who cannot take part in the defence, and adds that no flag of truce will be sent to meet the enemy between Fort Simputer and the city, but he will have to fight his way through the streets.

The Mercury of the 18th says there was little.

The Mercury of the 15th says there was little change of affairs yesterday.

"Three of the enemy's wooden gunboats kept up a slow shelling of Battery Wagner all the afternoon, which was slowly replied to by our guns at the battery and also at Snmpter.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21. Mosby's cavalry are in considerable force around Leesburg and Drainsville. Several Federal officials arrived here who narrowly eccepted being captured by them.

Prisoners captured report Gen. Ripley in roommand of all the defences around Charles-

Col. Graham is in command of the forces on Col. Graham is in command of the forces on Morris Island. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, son of the Irish refugee, was in command of the batteries, with a torce of five hundred men, a large portion of whom belonged to the First South Carolina Artillery. Our shells did great execution among them. Fort Morgan and Cummings Point must, they think fall into our hands. Cummings Point is within 1,250 yards of Fort Sumpter.

General Gillmore pounded a hole in the walls of Fort Pulaski in nine and a half hours at a distance of 1,670 yards, and therefore must reduce Sumpter.

Mempsis, July 20.

Col. Hatch's lowa cavalry is cutting a wide

Col. Hatch's lowa cavalry is cutting a wide road among the rebels in West Tennessee. On the 13th he defeated Col. Jesse Forrest's rangers, and captured Jackson. On the 14th he came up with the rebels near Spring Creek, Madison county, Tenn., where he again defeated them, took 40 prisoners, and kitled and

wounded 67.

A portion of Hatch's force then made a de-four toward Coggaville, near which they met shout 100 rebels, whom they completely ront-ed, capturing 12, killing 4, and wounding 7.

Col. Hatch has made all these movements with the loss of only 15 killed and 23 wound-

ed.

The Luminary has just arrived from Vicksburg with Natchez dates of the 15th, Jackson of the 17th, and Vicksburg of the 18th.

Gen. Sherman ordered a charge on Johnsten's forces on Friday, but they had so far ed that capturing was ont of the question.
only got a few stragglers and a few guns

We only got a few stragglers and a few guna and seme ammunition.

A portion of General Sherman's army is now at Jackson, at which place is his head-quarters, while the remainder of the army is on its way back to Vicksburg.

Jahnston's army swam Pearl River. The steamers which left Vicksburg on the 6th for Natchez were the Luminary, Imperial, Moderator, Cheeseman, Sallie List, Planet, Forest Queen, and another steamer, the name of which I was unable to learn. They arrived at Natchez on Monday about 2 P. M., having on board 12,000 soldiers under command of Geo. Ransown.

en. Ransom crossed the Mississippi and ured a battery consisting of nine guns, rof which are twelve-pound Parrotta. He a marched back into the country nine and captured 247 boxes of ammunition nine more pieces of artillery. The rebels in consternation.

a his return to Natchez he found 5,000 of Texas cattle and 400 househeads of an artillery.

On his return to Natchez he found 5,000 and of Texas cattle and 400 hogsheads of sure, all of which he took possession of in the time of the United States.

A rabel deserter came to Natchez on Tuesday with the information that the rebel Genton was the word of the country ith an array of 5,000 men, but that he had ard of the capture of Natchez and was resisting.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the Sallie Robinson and St. Mary arrived from New Orleans by the way of Fort Hadson, stopping at that place, and bringing np twenty-three hundred paroled rebel prisoners.

The rebel steamers Louisville and Elmira were captured np Red River, and arrived at Vicksburg on the 17th inst.

ring the gale yesterday the wall of the precinct station-house, on Twenty-second station in The building was destroyed week by the mob, one wall alone remain-

ng.

The ruins at the time of its fall were filled with women and children searching for coal and wood. Eleven 'edies, mostly of children, have thus far been to see from the ruins, even dead and one past recovery.

It is unknown how many yet remain in the ruins. The police think not more than three or four, while others estimate the whole number of victims at between twenty-five and forty.

MATSVILLE, July 21.

A bend of guerillas from the mountains, under the noted Underwood, made a raid here to-day, taking homes, clothing, &c.

Washington, July 22.

The following has been received here from icksburg: o Gen. Halleck:

To Gen. Helleck:
Johnston evacuated Jackson on the night
of the 16th. He is now in full retreat. Sherman says most of Johnston's army must perish from heat and lack of water and general

licouragement.

The army paroled here has to a great extent leserted and scattered through the country.

Over 2,000,000 rounds of of ammunition were brought back to Natchez; also destroyed nds artillery ammunition,
U. S. GRANT,
Major General,

New York, July 22. The Express contains a rumor that a test are on the constitutionality of the draft is to e made before the Common Pleas Court on londay, and it will be carried immediately to

Monday, and it will be carried immediately to the Court of Appeala.

A Barbadoes paper, of Jnne 23d, reports the arrival of a boat containing a Lieutenant and nine men of the pirate Florida, being a prize crew of a vessel she had taken, and which was intended to run the blockade.

A despatch from Tullahoma of the 18th inst. Bays Col. Wilder's monnted infantry have returned from a highly successful expedition to Columbia and Centreville. The force consisted of the 123d Illinois and the 17th indiana. The expedition was out six days, and brought back nearly 800 horses and mnles and 250 aegroes. 80 of the horses and 42 of the negroes were taken from Gen. Lucius Polk. Several skirminhes were had, resulting in the killing of ten guerillas and the capture of five commissioned officers and fifty privates. Col. Gant (rebel) was too severely wounded to be brought forward. He was paroled and left in a country house. Our loss was one man killed.

was one man killed.

A letter from Rosecrans's army, dated July 14, reports the army again in motion. The enemy's rear had been shelled, but no fighting had occurred. Our cavalry was off on an expedition.

expedition.

The enamy appear excited and throw away large quantities of arms, ammunition, clothing, &c., as they retreat. The rebel force is estimated at 45,000 infantry and 35,000 cavalry. [Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

(Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.)

Washingron, July 22.

Fifteen thousand wounded soldiers in all have been taken from the field at Gettysburg and sent to the different hospitals throughout the country. About 5,000 still remain there.

Of those removed 3,000 were rebels and 12,000 our own men.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue bas decided that where a corporation make profits without declaring dividends, they must be taxed on these profits precisely as if a dividend had been declared.

From an official statement of the public debt on the let of July, furnished by the Treasury Department, the following recapitulation is taken: Whole debt at 4 per cont interest, \$28,069,285; do. at 5 per cent, \$101,297,539; do. at 6 per cont, \$431,272,875; 73-10 per cent, \$139,920,500; without interest, \$396,721,025; total, \$1,007,714,366.

In the Secretary's report of last December he estimates that by this time the public debt would reach \$1,122,297,403. The expenditures, however, have been alightly less than the Secretary anticipated, or rather the national revenue has been somewhat greater, and the public debt is therefore less by \$25,023,037 than the Secretary estimated last December.

This evening's Republican contains the fol-

cember.
This evening's Republican contains the following from the best information at hand:
It appears that Lee and his army are at or near Winchester, or above that point, while and a nosition that he us at a disadvantage.

The rebel General is rather holding his position to gather supplies from the crop in the Valley, or with the idea of such reinforcements as he may have obtained to give another hattle or series of battles with the Army of

Potomac. or army is ready to fight him, anxions eed, rather than to return to another spaign in those districts of Virginia which he been so thoroughly devestated by war.

may expect stirring news from General

CINCINNATI, July 26. The following has been received at hea! HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD, Tabee Miles Soun of New Lisson, ()...
July 26.

To Col. Lewis Richmond, A. A. G .: By the blessing of Almighty God, I have succeeded in capturing John H. Morgan and Col. Duke and the balance of the command, amounting to about four handred prisoners. will start with Morgan and staff on the firstrain for Cincinnati and await the General orders for transportation for the balance.

(Signed) J. M. SHACKELFORD,

Colonel Commanding PHILADELPHIA, July 22. From various indications it would seem tha he rebel, Gen. Lee, intends to await an attack the rebel, Gen. Lee, intends to await an attack from the Union army. The battle will probaby take place either at Salpher Springs or Endorsville. There will be little or no delay on the part of Gen. Meade. The greatest confidence is felt among all patriots in Gen. Meade's ability to whip the enemy in the coming battle, and thus we shall reach the end of the rebellion. In the East you may represent for elect tidings.

repare for glad tidings.

CAIRO, July 22.

The following notice has just been reeived by Captain Pinnock and made public.
t bears no date:

"The steamers destined for New Orleans
with machandies shipped and parmitted acwith merchandise shipped and permitted ac-cordi g to law will be convoyed all the way through to Yicksburg, from which place a sufficient force will be ready to start every onday morning to give protection to the nvoys. No vessel will be permitted to go

'Steamers will be obliged to lie over a weekif they do not arrive on or before the day of
the week on which convoys start. Arrived
vessels, however, going between towns will
also give convoy; but no regularity must be
expected from them or great deepatch, as they
may have to stop on the way. This arrangement will commence on the 10th of Angust
next, 1863.

(Signed)

ext, 1863. (Signed) DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral Com. Miss. Squadron Mempris, July 21, via Cairo, July 23, Gen. Hnribut's sconts arrived to-day from Okaions, Miss, and report Johnston at Brandon and Sherman in possession of Jackson. Ruggles, Chalmers, Sannders, and Fergerson's forces are at Tupola.

n's forces are at Tupola.
Ruggles is concentrating his forces with the tention of making a dash on our lines.
Correspondence from Bragg's and Johnon's armies depict them in great destitution of greatly demornalized.

od greatly demoralized.

They give up Missiaslppi, and advise plantrs to stay and make the best terms possible.

Sconta report the majority of the planters
anxions that we should get possession of
the country before Davis has time to con-Johnston's army is estimated not to exceed

0,000. Great consternation exists throughout be whole sonthern country.

The reports of our success at Natchez, Ya-ocity, and Jackson are fully confirmed.

Large amounts of munitions of war, especi-lly ammunition, have fallen into our hands PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

The Enquirer has the following special de spatch:

HEADQUARTERS McCook's Corps,
Winchfeter, Tenn., July 15.

It is believed here that Gen. Stanley is in
Huntsville, Ala., having entered it on Monday evening. We will probably have definite
information to-day. The probability also is
that Gen. Sheridan is in Chattanooga. The ny does not seem to design to make d anywhere. It is supposed he cannot.

stand anywhere. It is supposed he cannot.

Eight hundred rebel prisoners, taken at Gettysburg, have arrived at David's Island. Bigbt hundred more will arrive to-night.

The news from Rio Janeiro to the 9th of June reports a difficulty between Gen. Webb, the American Minister, and the Brazilian Government. It was said that the General had demanded satisfaction from Brazil for having tolerated the Confederate corsairs Alabama, Florida, and Georgia in the waters of the empire. At Pernambneo Bazin it was also said that Gen. Webb had demanded indemnity for the burning of an American vessel, and he exacted the dismissal of the Presidents of the provinces of Bahia and Pernambuco.

buco.

Two newspapers, printed at Rio Jenerio, state that our Minister had presented a protest against the action of which he complained, and that the Imperial Government had consented to dimins the Presidents of the two Provinces named if the Government of the United States approved of General Webb's course.

conrae.

Brazil is supposed to be friendly to the United States, but, having recognized the Confederates as belligerents, she could not deny her ports to their armed vessels any more New York, July 25.

thousand prisoners and twelve thousand horses and mules, by General Stanley.

Washington, July 23.

Admital Lee, in a communication dated off Newport News, enclosed a copy of the report from Captain Case, respecting the driving ashore, by the Penobecot, and the subsequent ahandonment by her crew, of the steamer Kate on the 12th inst., at the sonth end of Smith's Island.

An attempt was made by the Penobecot's crew to get her afloat under the guns of the blockaders, but without success, and she was subsequently burnt. It is a double-screw schooner-rigged iron steamer, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, and notorious blockaderunner.

cargo of merchandise, and notorious blockaderunner.

The Petersburg Express of the 22d, referring to the cavrlry expedition sent ont by General Foster, saye: The Yankee raiders burnt the railroad bridge over the Tar river, near Rock Mount. They destroyed the depot at that place, tore up two miles of track, burnt is we thousand bales cotton, and a large cotton factory. The bridge over Tar river was on the Wilmington and Welden Railroad, and was about 300 yards long. They also captured a train of cars, which contained two car-loads of ammunition and 30,000 pounds bacon, which were destroyed.

The Post-office Department will resume mail communication between the West and New Orleans by the Mississippi as soon as it sball accertain that it can be done with safety. (Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.)

New Orleans by the Missessippl as soon as it shall accretain that it can be done with safety. [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

Washington, July 23.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 17th, contains an editorial urging capitalists to fit out more privateers to prey on Northern commerce, and, couclading, though our armies are disintegrated and we be compelled to carry on a guerilla warfare, which we are determined to do, if the worst comes to the worst, so long as a spot can be held for the government to rest on, or even if it lives as an itenerant, the gnerilla warfare of the ocean can be waged and thus insure our final trimmph.

Let all exert themselves then to put a ship to sea. Let the Government redouble its efforts. The sea is one best element because we have no commerce to be harmed. Every true heart has sworn enmity like that of Hannibal, andying with our prospect of years of war. We sheald put a ship to sea to the numost of our ability.

The same paper has a money article reviewing the condition of the market during the suspense about Vicksburg, and concluding as follows:

"The brokers refused to sell specie or foreign confirm a serveral days, waiting to see more interest of the search of the market during the entered of the property of the suspense about Vicksburg, and concluding as follows:

iows: "The brokers refused to sell specie or for-

"The brokers refused to sell specie or foreign coin for several days, waiting to see more
clearly ahead, and they bought all they could
at a elight advance in rates.

"Gen. Lee went to Hagerstown, and made
the market feverish. The Yankees commenced an attack on Charleston, and the market
became firmer at advanced rates—the market
is now fairly reopened. We are again becoming used to critical improvidence, and begin
to breathe free, though rates are up.

"The condition of affairs in Virginia, however, renders it incompatible with the laws of
trade for any advance to be made in any produce whatever, for which we have to depend
upon our own soil. Any advance, therefore,
in the necessaries of life, raised within the
State, would be most heartless, unblushing,
and impudent.

"Speculation in gold on the 16th was quoted
755@900, silver 700, sterling exchange 925;
corn \$10 per bushel; wheat \$5."

The Richmond Examiner of the 17th states
that Lee made his Northern invasion entirely
on his own responsibility, neither being compelled to make it by the people nor the Government.

Auburn, N. Y. July 23.

Arburn, N. Y., July 23.

The draft for the city of Amburn and seventeen sub-districts in the county of Cayaga took place in this city to-day. The best order was observed and the best spirit was man-

United States Reves of States. — I have on hand, and will constantly keep, a fall supply of the above stamps.

Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by return mail. Office in Oustom-house.
PHILIP SPEED,
mar3 dawsm Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Ky.

The Hon. J. J. Landram will address he citizens of this Senatorial District at the bollowing places, to wit:

Monday, July 27, Flat Creek, Grant co. Tuesday, July 28, Downingsville, Grant co. Wednesday, July 29, Williamstown, Grant. Thursday, July 30, Crittenden, Grant co. Speaking to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. jyll daw

NOTHING ELSE COULD DO IT .- Rev. A. Frink. Nothing Else Could do It.—Rev. A. Frink, Silver Creek, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamm have restored my hair, and I fully believe them to be genuine preparations, doing all they purport to do, and I with pleasure recommend them."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 reenwich street, New York.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE SECESSION PARTY OF KENTUCKY UNDER ITS LATEST He is spending large sums of money, Appro-ALTAS.-We have already shown that the newfangled Democratic party in Kentucky is the accession party under a new alias; but the subject is of such grave and immeasurable importance that we deem it our duty to make the showing more full than we have vet made it. This duty we will now endeavor to per-

On the 19th of January last, Mr. Grover, of Owen, the secession leader in the Senate of tl e State, introduced into the Senzte a set of resolutions with a preamble, as expressive of the views and sentiments of his political friends in the body. On the same day, Mr. W. P. D. Bush, of Hancock, the secession leader in the House, introduced the same paer in like manner into the House.

The paper was familiarly styled "THE GROVER RESOLUTIONS", and was supported by every secessionist in the Legislature and denonnced by everybody else there. The men who introduced the paper into the Legislature, and the men in the Legislature who accepted the paper, were all known secessionists. They were all undisputed and avowed secessionists. That is to say, they were all original and acknowledged members of the secession party of Kentneky. We dwell on this point for an instant, because bere is the spring of the movement for the reorganization of the secession party of the State under the name of Democracy. Here is the Itasca from which has arisen the Mississippi of this pretended Democracy, if we may be permitted to use lan-

gnage so excessively hyperbolical. The paper in question, as we have said, was introduced into the Legislature on the 19th of January last. On the 29th and the 30th of the same month, a public meeting was held privately in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol. of which the official report appeared in the Frankfort Yeoman of the 21 of February. The Yeoman was at that time the chief secescion journal in the State. The report as it appeared in the Yeoman was as follows:

PFOCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEET-ING HELD ON THE 29TH AND 20TH OF JANU-ARY. ARY.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Kentucky, and a large number of the Democracy from various compties of the State, in the Senate Chamber in the city of Frankfort, Thursday night, Jannary 29th, 1863, Gen. Wm. Johnson, of Scott, was called to the chair, and W. P. D. Bush, of Hancock, appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by the Hon. A. P. Grover in the Senate, and by W. P. D. Bush in the House of Representatives, on the 19th inst., were nuanimonally adopted as the sense of the meeting, to wit:

In times of war, as in peace, the Constitu-

were manimonaly adopted as the sense of the meeting, to wit:

In times of war, as in peace, the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. It prescribes the powers of the Government in its executive, no less than in its other departments, and it is the only legal bond of union hetween the States.

The Federal Government, as defined by the Constitution, when exercising the powers granted to it, is entitled to the allegiance of the people; but loyalty to the Government does not impose upon the citizen any obligation to support an administration in the enforcement of a policy unanthorized by the Constitution or forbidden by its provisions; but it is the duty of all good citizens to resist encroachments upon their rights, and to defend the Constitution of

encroachments upon their rights, and to defend the Constitution of their country from violence. He who npholds the Executive, or any other department of the Government, in the violation of its provisions, is disloyal to the Constitution, and an enemy to the freedom of his country.

The Federal Government, deriving all its legitimate powers from the Constitution, is, therefore, the creature of the Constitution.

therefore, the creature of the Constitution, and has no power in any department to snapend any of its provisions, or throw off its restrictions under any pretence whatever.

The maxim that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," is one which we ought never to forget. It involves a fundamental principle of freedom—one ascerted by our ancestors, and for which they fought and won our independence of the British crown, and which we never can enrender. It should also be borne in mind that governments were instituted for the protection of life, liberty, and property, and that such as fail to perform this duty will, sooner or later, be overthrown by an intelligent, virtuous, and conrageous people.

The history of the present administration of

or later, be overthrown by an intelligent, virtuous, and conrageous people.

The history of the present administration of the Federal government is a history of repeated lajaries and nenrpations, tending directly to the overthrow of State anthority and State institutions, and a consolidation in the Federal government of all political power, and the erection upon their ruins of a great military decoration as transported and decoration as worst governments of Europe, to prove which we refer to the following facts:

The President has, without anthority of Congress, suspended the writ of habeas corpus—thus striking a deadly blow at the liberties

thus striking a deadly blow at the liberties of the people. He has caused citizens to be arrested, transported to distant States, and incarcerated in loathsome prischs, without charge or accusation against them.

He has denied to citizens thus arrested and imprisoned, a trial by jnry, or indeed any trial, and has withheld from them all knowledge or information as to their accusers or the cause of their arrest.

He has subjected his prisoners thus held to barbarons and inhumen treatment, endangering both life and health, and has required hundreds of them so held, as a condition upon which they might be released, to take illegal oaths arbitrarily prescribed by himself or his agents.

agents.

He has attempted to destroy the freedom of the press by the forcible suppression of newspapers, because they saw proper to criticise the measures of his administration; and such as have escaped suppression have been subjected to a censorship wholly incompatible with freedom of thought or expression of angleion.

jected to a censorship wholly incompatible with freedom of thought or expression of opinion.

He has attempted to destroy the freedom of speech, by arresting citizens who animadverted upon the measures of his administration.

He has caused to be arrested persons engaged in circulating petitions for the signatures of the people, thus interfering with the right of petition.

He has wholly disregarded the right of the people to be "seenre in their persons, honses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and ecizares."

He has interfered with the administration of justice in the State courts by violently forcing the indexe to adjourn, and dispersing their grand inries, and by breaking open jails and releasing prisoners confined under regular judicial process for felonies and other crimes.

He has in some of the States (among which is Kentucky) forcibly wrested from the citizen his right to be a candidate for office within the gift of the people—thus striking down the elective franchise; and eminent citizeus of this State are now in confinement beyond its borders for no other known reason than that they presented themselves as candidates for office before the people.

He has quartered soldiers in the houses of citizens against their will, and not in the manner prescribed by law.

He has permitted his troops to overrun this State, destroying houses, and fencing of farms and lots. They have sacked the houses of peaceful citizens, destroying their furniture, family pictures, carpets, clothing, and other articles of household goods, and robbed them of their silverware, stock, and provisions.

He has permitted his wagonmasters and others, with armed soldlers, to seize the corn, cats, and hay, &c., of our citizens for the nse of the armier, without their consent, and without heir c

cats, and hay, &c., of our citizens for the nee of the armies, without their consent, and without just discrimination as to whether the farmer could spare the articles or not—fixing their own price upon them, and making their own estimate as to the value and quantity taken, and giving no receipt or name whereby the owner could successfully seek his pay; and often, when vouchers were given, they were so informal that no money could be drawn upon them.

npon them.

He has permitted his officers and soldiers to He has permitted his officers and soldiers to entice slaves in great numbers to leave their masters and owners, and to take them within their camps, and there, with bayonets, to protect them from reclamation; and when civil suits have been brought for their recovery, in many instances the process of the court has been resisted by armed forces, and the owner of the slaves maltreated and imprisoned, for no known cause other than his attempt thus to recover and protect his property.

He has permitted his officers and soldiers, without authority of law, to levy large contributions of money noon moffending citizens, under the pretence of reimbursing other citizens for losses sustained by the casnalties of war.

He has permitted his officers and soldiers with impunity to murder peaceable citizens. He has given his assent and approval to acts of Congress appropriating and proposing to appropriate enormous sums of the public money to purchase the freedom of slaves and their deportation to some foreign country, and has invited the border slave States (including Kentricky) to liberate their slaves with promises of compensation from the Federal treasury. He has set aside the Constitution of the United States by giving his official sanction to an act of Congress creating a new State within the territory of Virginia without her consent. He has, without Constitutional anthority, aided in freeing the slaves of the District of Columbia.

name and claim the association of Northern rarallel in atrocity in the history of barbarou Democrats, and yet the material of this body aided in breaking up the Democratic party— deserted these Northern Democrats. Now, we defend these Northern Democrats. They were the party. They were right, and we had the honor of supporting them throughout. They have been right ever since, and are

bellion. We think there is power in the balbut to subdue the criminal purposes of
both extremes. They are the genuine Democracy of this State. They admire the courage of Northern men who, in the midst of
trouble and danger, stood up for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. They
intend to fight for it with those Northern patriots, and not for the purpose of separating
from them

And, again, the Editor of the Democrat in

his paper of the 10th of February, referring

more especially to the platform of the move-

lt is ominous that this address is silent on

It is ominous that this address is silent on points so important—the very point on which the people of Kentucky want to be informed. They know all about the abolition programme. They know all about the demerit of these tebels, about which this address says nothing. They condemn both; and they desire to shun the calamities either would inflict on this State; and this address does not indicate the way.

The indications are that the authors of this

The indications are that the authors of this address and resolutions intend to seek their destiny in the dominions of Jeff Davis. If they do not wish to join the Southern Confederacy, wby don't they say so? If they want the Union as it was, why don't they say so? Their antecedents would leave the public to believe that they are for secession. If they are not, here is the place and this is the time to deny it.

And, yet again, the Editor of the Demo

rat, noticing in his paper of the 13th of Feb-

o appoint delegates to the "Democratic State

Convention" convoked by the "Democratic

Central Committee" as exhibited above, sald:

The call is a misrepresentation—there is no meeting of the Democratic party about to take place at Frankfort on the 18th inst. It

is true, however, that a small body of seces-sionists, who opposed the platform of the Na-tloral Democratic party in 1860, and who have been active sympathizers with the rebellion since, have got together and issued a call for a

\*\*Pemocratic—say secession—Convention," to be held at Frankfort on the 18th inst. The whole movement is without consultation or co-operation with the Union Democracy of Kentneky. It is, in short, a swindle, a cheat to delnde and deceive the nususpecting late to delnde and a faction of secessionists.

appointed for the meeting of the so-called Dem-

cerstic State Convention.

At the appointed time, the convention met at

ment by the Editor of the Democrat in com-

immarily dispersed by the commandant of

the post. The universal dennuclation of the

movement as treasonable by the loyal press and people of Kentucky was thus crowned by

the corresponding action of the military an-

On the 19th of February, the day following

the dispersion of the convention, Mr. A. B.

Chambers, an active secessionist of the county of Gallatin, who had figured conspicuously in

the meeting of the 29th and the 30th of Jann

ary, moved in the lower branch of the Legis-

lature to dispense with the rules in order to

enable him to present the aubjoined memorial:
To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth

thorities of the Union.

The meeting about to assemble at Franche name of Democracy is a fraud.

sary a call for a primary meeting in this city

ment, said:

priated by Congress for the support of the army, in feeding and clothing slaves stolen from their masters. their masters.

In view of the foregoing facts, the truth of which cannot be denied, we do firmly befiere, and solemnly declare, that any assistance furnisked the Executive in the further prosecu-tion of the war upon the hasis of his presen-policy, tends immediately and directly to the overthrow of both the Federal and State Gov

ernments; wherefore,

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the
Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky
will, by all Constitutional means in her power,
protect her citizens in the enjoyment of the elective franchise; the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus; the security of their persons and property agrinst the nnconstitutional edicts of the Federal Executive, and their enforcement by the army under his control.

2. Resolved, That, hy the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, "the right of the owner of the slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner to any property whatever;" that "Kentucky understands her own interesis too well to be thankful for gratuitons advice as to the mode in which she should manage them; and when she wants the assistance elective franchise; the benefits of the writ of

vice as to the mode in which she should manage them; and when she wants the assistance of any outside administration of her affairs, she claims the privilege of originating the suggestion;" consequently, the proposition made by Abraham Lincoln, for her to emancipate her slaves, is hereby rejected.

3. Resolved, That the object and purpose of the war having been perverted by the party now in control of the Government, in viola-

the war having been perverted by the party now in control of the Government, in vlolation of its oft repeated and most solemn pledges, our Senators in Congress are Instructed, and our Representatives are requested, to oppose any further aid in its prosecution by furnishing either men or money.

4. Resolved, That the proclamations of the President, dated September 22, 1862, and January 1st, 1863, purporting to emancipate the slaves in certain States and parts of States set forth therein, are nuwarranted by any code, either civil or military, and of such character and tendency not to be submitted to by a people jeelons of their liberties.

5. Resolved, That the act of Congress, approved by the President, admitting Western Virginia as a State, without the consent of the State of Virginia, is such a palpable violation of the Constitution as to warrant Kentucky in refusing to recognize the validity of such proceedings.

such proceedings.

6. Recolved, That Kentncky will cordially unite with the Democracy of the Northern States in an earnest endeavor to bring about a speedy termination of the existing war; and to this end we insist upon a suspension of hostilities and an armistice, to enable the belligations of the experiments to experiments to experiments.

eienis to agree npon terms of peace.
7. Resolved, That — Commissioners from this State be appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit the Federal and Confederate Governments, at Washington and Richmond, and arge them respectively to agree non an armistice for the purposes herein contem-8. Resolved, That the Governor of Ken-

tucky is hereby requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in

Congress.

After discussing various propositions in reference to nominating candidates, calling a Convention, &c., until a late henr, the meeting afjourned to meet again in this Chamber to-morrow, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

W.M. JOHNSON, Chairman. W. P. D. Bush, Secretary.

The meeting met, and, in the absence of Gen. Johnson, Dr. A. B. Chambers, of Gallatin, was called to the chair.

On motion of F. G. Mnrphy, of Nelson, the following resolution was unanimously adopt-

Commissee, and invested with all the tral Committee, and invested with all the powers and dnties appertaining to such Com-mittee by the usages of the Democratic party

of this State.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Central Committee be directed to call a Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and other State officers, to be elected at the next August election, to meet in the city of Franklin on the 18th day of February, 1863.

On motion of J. G. Carlisle, of Kenton, it was was
Resolved, That we hail with feelings of the

Resolved, That we hail with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction the recent Democratic victories in the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Obio, Indiana, and Illinois, and we sincerely congratulate onr Democratic friends in those States, and the friends of constitutional liberty, upon these signal triumphs of the true principles of republican government.

Several distinguished gentlemen addressed the meeting. It was

Resolved, That the Frankfort Yeoman and

the meeting. It was

Resolved, That the Frankfort Yeoman and
Commonwealth, Lonisville Journal and Domocrat, Cincinnati Enquirer, and the press generally, be requested to publish the proceedings
of this resolved.

of this meeting.
A. B. CHAMBERS, Chairman.
W. P. D. Bush, Secretary. Almost immediately after the adjournment of this meeting, the Central Committee appointed by the meeting issued the following

DEMOCRATIO STATE CONVENTION. DEMOCRATIO STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 31, 1863.

Pursuant to a resolution of a meeting of the Democratic party held at the Capitol, in the city of Frankfort, on the 30th day of January, 1863, which reads as follows: "Resolved, That the Central Committee be directed to call a convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and other State officers, to be elected at the next Angust election, to meet in the city of Frankfort, on the 18th day of February, 1863," a convention of the Democratic party is hereby called, to meet at the time and place designated by the above resolution, for the purposes therein mentioned.

It is hoped that the Democracy in each county will proceed forth with to appoint delegates to said convention.

JEPTHA DUDLEY, GRANT GREEN, A. W. DUDLEY, S. I. M. MAJOR, M. B. OHINN, T. N. LINDSEY, A. J. JAMES, J. W. SOUTH,

Democratic Central Committee. Here the movement for the reorganization of the secession party of Kentneky under the name of Democracy acquired a definite shape. Here the movement took visible form. The secession party at this point formally assumed the name of Democracy, and nuder that hon-ored name deliberately set out to reorganize

the party, and to compete at the ballot-box for the possession of the State.

But the real character of the movement was forthwith recognized universally by the pd-triots of Kentucky. From one end of the State to the other, the Un'en men denounced the movement as a secession move-ment in disguise, and warned the people that it was conceived and prosecu'ed wholly in the interest of the rebellion. The thin disguise of the movement was stripped off everywhere, and its naked features. completely exposed to the public gaze. The fair alias of Democracy was torn away from the movement, and the hideous reality of secession was brought into full view. On this subject there was no difference of opinion amongst the Union men of the State. They had but one opinion. All alike denounced

the movement as a secession movement nader. the name of Democracy.

We need not bring forward any witness on this point; but we think proper to bring forward one. The Editor of the Lonisville Democrat, referring ln his paper of the 8th of February to this movement and to the meeting

that bad just launched the movement, said: We had almost forgot to notice the se-oesh gathering at Frankfort. Indeed, they were so quiet and private that the rest of man-kind didn't know what they had done nntil they published only what they chose to see the light. What they said in that private room, shut out from the world, we don't know. It is only from the unrestrained out-

to recover and protect his property.

He has permitted his officers and soldiers, without authority of law, to levy large contributions of money upon nooftending citizens, under the pretence of reimbursing other citizens for losses sustained by the casnalties of war.

He has permitted his officers and soldiers with impunity to murder peaceable citizens.

He has given his assent and approval to acts of Congress appropriating and proposing to appropriate enormous anms of the public money to purchase the freedom of slaves and their deportation to some foreign country, and has invited the border slave States (incinding Kenticky) to liberate their slaves with promises of compensation from the Federal treasury.

He has set aside the Constitution of the United States by giving his official sanction to an act of Congress creating a new State within the territory of Virginia without her consent.

He has, without to osime for dealers of dividing this country. We do not wish to let them know that we give it up; that they may have their way and take what they want. This is just what this State will infer is the object at heart could be made out. In their published pamphlet there is a great deal against they make pace any day that what will they do about it?

That is not so clear. They are for peace, and so is everybody else; but they don't state on what conditions, and they are everything. We are ready to make peace any day that Davis & Co. will say that they give in up; that they give it up; that they give it up; that they may have their way and take what they may have their way and take what they want. This is just what this State would have sent Kentucky into the Sonthern Confederacy, and this State would have been the bloody theatre of the war; and their counsels now would lead to the same result. If they had told you hat they on it is not so clear. They are for peace, and so is everybody else; but what they don't state on what conditions, and they are e

holden.
Without intending to reflect noon Col. Gilbert, or question the authority of the Federal Government within the sphere of its constitutions. tutional powers, we, as citizens and freemen of the Commonwealth, submit that in the acts herein referred to, the constitutional rights of citizens peacefully to assemble together, the right of snffrage, and the right of free speech. right now. We warn them not to be misled by a name. The Union men of this State everywhere denounce the criminal acts of Lin-coln and his party, but they will not compromcoln and his party, but they will not compromise with disunionists.

The Central Committee of this body call a Convention of the Democratic party. The names of that Committee show what the result is to be if they can get control of this Commonwealth. These men will separate forever from their dear friends, the Northern Democracy, and join the rebellion.

All they say against the Administration can be used by them. This Administration and its party have aided the rehellion more than the rebel armies. The loyal men of Kentucky will not submit to this Administration and its party policy. Whilst that is distinctly understood, they will not succomb to the rebellion. We think there is power in the ballot-box to subdue the criminal purposes of right of enfirsge, and the right of free speech, as well as almost every other right dear to freemen, have been invaded by military anhority, against which we enter our solemn protest, and pray your honorable body to adopt such legislation as in your wisdom will best conserve those rights and protect the citizens of this Commonwealth from military violence.

D. MERRIWETHER,
P. D. State Convention.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, of Hancock,
J. R. BUCHANAN.

J. R. BUCHANAN.

1. Resolved, That the political principles and views set forth and promulgated by the Democratic National Convention, and particularly that held at Cincinnati on the 2d of June, 1856, in the form of resolutions adopted and published to the American people as con-taining the political faith and creed of the National Democracy, are approved by this Democratic State Convention, reasserted, and again adopted.

2. Resolved, As the leading idea in the Na-

tional Democratic faith, we again assert "that the Federal Government is one of limited pow-er, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerons to exercise donbtful

expedient and dangerons to exercise donbtfal constitutional powers."

3. Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Kentucky, solumnly declare that they stand opposed to the continuance and further prosecution of the civil war now existing, for the reasons and upon the grounds set forth in the preamble and resolutions presented by Messrs, Grover & Bush in the Senate and House of the Kentucky Legislature, on the 19th of Jannary, 1863, which preamble and resolutions were unanimously approved by a meeting of the Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature, and other citizens of the Democratic party, convened at the Senate chamber in Frankfort, on the 29th and 30th of January, 1863, and are hereby approved and adopted by this Consome members of the Legisla'nre, who are understood to sympathize with the rebels. It is an indictment against the Administration. The main point is omitted altogether, and that is the simple question, what are you going to do about it? This point is left out of the address left out by design we approximately the address—left ont by design, we appre-hend. We find not a word in this address against this rehelition or its authors. It is all right to far as this address goes. All the robberies and murders committed in this State, all the destruction of property, and all the indignities offered Kentucky by the Southern Confederacy, are nutouched. Lincoln & Co. are to be denounced in set phrases, but Davis & Co. are left to be admired and appropried. are hereby approved and adopted by this Con-Now, Kentncky has one of three courses to ake. She must submit to abolitionism and the policy of the Administration; or she must oin the rebels and give up th Union; or she

ention.
4. Resolved, That the union of the States cannot be maintained and perpetuated, nnless their constitutions and laws, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States. the policy of the Administration; or she must join the rebels and give up th' Union; or she must stand by the Northern Democracy, put down abolitionism by the ballot-box, and restore the Constitution as well as the Union.

This last course her self-respect dictates. Its success is possible, if not plausible. It involves no destruction of any right of any State, no subjugation or extermination, unless the rebels are insane enough to fight for no object.

with the Constitution of the United States, their rights and interests thereby intended to be secured, and their reserved powers, are respected and held inviolate by the General Government, and unless that Government abali refrain from the assumption and exercise of nngranted powers.

5 Resolved, That we will co-operate with each of the athering States as shall concur in opposing the continuance of the existing war, and in the adoption of such pacific measures as may be best calculated to promote a lasting peace in the country and a permanent union of all the States.

6. Resolved, That we hail with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction the recent victories of

the liveliest satisfaction the recent victories of our Democratic brethren of the Western and Northwestern States, in defence of "the Con-stitution as it is and the Union as it was," and we congratulate the friends of constitutional liberty everywhere upon these signal tri-numphs of the true principles of republican

government. The motion of Mr. Chambers was rejected by the House, and the memorial was heard of no more. The memorial only served to fornish additional but nunecessary proof that as the condition of his not burning their the convention was a purely secession body. The convention as represented in the memorial was merely the meeting of the 29th and the 30th of January on a larger scale. Not only was the former called under the auspices of the latter, but the leading actors in both were the same; the platform of both was the same; and the avowed end of both was the same. The convention would have simply ratified and consummated the action of the meeting. This the memorial deliberately confesses. In short, the convention, as we have said, was a purely secession one. There was indeed no more difference of opinion amongst the Union men of Kentneky touching the real character of the convention than there was tonching the real character of the meeting. They held the meeting to be disloyal; and they held the convention to be at the lowest as disloyal as the meeting. Both were confessedly parts of the same movement; and the Union men of the State, without exception, held the movement

who are endeavoring to get it np and palm its action off npon the country as the action of the Democracy are doing it under false pre-Here, again, testimony is not needed; bno those "confines" are Libby Prison and Castle This was said only five days before the time here, again, we think proper to hring forward a single witness. The Editor of the Democrat referring to the convention in his paper of the 24th of February, nearly a week after the dis-

to be treasonable. They were a nuit on the

the Capital; and, having been publicly branded persion of the body, said: We believe, however, that the convention was gotten up in aid of secession purposes; for it assumed the name of the Democratic party as a cloak to its designs, hoping thus to mislead the people. Under the disguise of this honored name, its leaders and those who proposed to inangurate this movement to benefit the Sonth and take Kentneky out of the Union, heped to gull the unsuspecting, law-abiding citizens, who are tired of the abuses of the Administration in the conduct of this war. as discoyal by the Legislature in refusing to grant the delegates the use of the Legisla-tive Hall, filling in every respect if not exceeding the character, assigned to the movenon with all the rest of the Union men of Kentncky, and being positively denonneed to the military authorities by a number of prom-inent Union men on the spot as a body omposed of notorions public enemied, was He also declared, in the same article from

which we take this extract, that "the squad of secessionists assembled at Frankfort on the 18th lnst., under the name of 'Democracy,' were but the supporters and sympathizers of the rebellion." Herein be nnquestionably expressed the settled opinion of every Union man in the State. The fact was really notorions and indispntable.

New mark the sequel. The convention was

dispersed, and the movement for the reorganization of the secession party of Kentucky under the name of Democracy, as respects public and formal action, was suddenly arrested. At this point but two courses lay before the leaders of the movement. They were compelled to abandon the movement for the present election, or else to organize secretly, and electing candidates in the main from the new recruits of the party with but a comparative sprinkling of original secessionists, quietly to put them in the field without the intervention of any public and formal action. In a word, they had either to throw up their scheme for the present, or to prosecute it by indirection. They nuhesitatingly chose the latter course. It is not probable that they so much as seriously thought of the former. And the course

they chose they have pursued with energy and with considerable skill. The result, with respect to organization, we are not able confidently to state, though secret societies under the style of "Democratic Associations" have been established certainly in many parts of the Commonwealth and probably in all; but, with respect to candidates, the result is at last before the public la a complete "DEMOCRATIC TICKET" for the State, the candidates having been required to steal ont to their places in the ticket one by one or in little gronps, as the stars appear to steal into their places in the twilight sky, the managers apparently considering that to allow the ticket all at once to burst forth in constellated splendor might challenge too forcibly the attention of the anthorities. But at ast the ticket is ont in full.

And it must be owned that the composition

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Kentucky, respectfully represent: That they are citizens of said State, and legal voters under the laws and Constitution thereof; that, in pursuance of public notification, they and many other citizens and voters met at the Metropolitan Hall, in the city of Frankfort, on the 18th instant, for the purpose of holding a Democratic Convention, and nominating candidates to be voted for at the next Angust election for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers to be elected at that time, in obedience to the Constitution of the State; that they and their associates are peaceable and narmed citizens, and in no wise connected with any military organization; that they met in a peaceab and orderly manner, and for a lawful purpose. They further state, that soon after they had convened, Col. Gilbert, the military commandant of the post, appeared in said Hall, attended by a large military force, surrounding the bnilding, and caused to be read military order No. 3, to the effect that Information had been received at his headquarters that a large number of rebel spies and emissaries were present, and requiring all persons not residents of the city or members of the Legislature to report themselves immediately at his headquarters; but stated that, for mutual convenience, he had brought his Adjutant to the Hall, and that they could there and then report themselves, and give satisfactory reference as to their identity; that no person present would be permitted to leave the Hall, unless by his present from each county reporting their names, and give satisfactory reference as to their identity; that no person present would be permitted to heave the sound into the permitted to hold a Convention within the department under his command; that if nominations were made the thin the present would not be permitted to hold a Convention within the department under his command; that if nominations were made the candidates would be arrested, an 1, if elections and noisy conv of the ticket fully justifies the stealthy order in which the ticket was brought out. Of the seven members constituting the ticket, at least two are original secessionists, one of the two being a member of the Central Committee appointed by the meeting of the 29th and the 30th of January. The remaining members of the ticket are new recruits who in general did not publicly abandon the Union party until their character as Union men had abandoned them. We donbt if any men in Kentncky ever left the Union party and went over to the fecession party so perfectly free from the faintest scent of Unionism as the more promi nent of these candidates. They did not leave the Union party until after they were thorongbly played out in its honors and its trust Untside of the secession party, they are no more and no less acceptable than the original secessionists on the ticket are; and we presume the same is true of them inside of the secession party; though perhaps there they onght to be more acceptable than the original secessionists of the ticket, because, whilst they stand on the platform of the secession party as squarely as the oldest occupant, their devotion to their new associates is or is apt to be peculiarly stimulated by the spell of novelty He has, in violation of the Constitution, by proclamation, declared free all the slaves in many of the States—luvited them to vindicate their freedom by force, and sought as alliance with them in a war waged against their masters—a monstrous and iniquitous act, sanctioned by no law human or divine, finding no

the Convention might be understool. This piece. The Ex-Union members of the ticket proposition was declined by Col. Gilbert, who remarked that the Convention must not be fearful movement at whose front that have fearful movement at whose front they have been thrust. They serve rather to bring lta true featners into stronger relief and to invest them with greater hideousness.

We submit to the people of Kentucky with

a single reflection this outline of the history of the secession party of the State under the lies of Democracy. The identity of the socalled Democratic party in Kentucky with the ecession party is established. It is incontestable. It is in truth notorious. Nay, it is self-evident. The so-called Democratic party here is the secession party. The so-called Democratic ticket here is the secession ticket. It is nothing less. This fact is as nudeniable as it is momentons. Shall the secession party with its ticket prevail at the ballot-box or not? If it does prevail, the rebellion, reanimated and reinforced in the very honr of extremest weakness, will renew the contest with new energy and with new hope, whilst Kentucky, trampled by armies contending in a strife divested at length of all civilized features, and torn by civil feud as vindictive and as deadly as the terrible vendetta of Sonthern Europe, will exchange the relative safety and prosperity and the unshadowed and nnequalled glory of ber present positio for a wretchedness and a degradation all numatched in the annals of this direful struggle. Men of Kentneky, will you recklessly precipitate npon yourselves and npon your country this appalling doom? Are you prepared, just as the frowning clonds of war are beginning to lighten and the sun of a glorious peace seems ready to break forth, madly to shroud the heavens in a gloom tenfold blacker than ever, and extinguish the sweet hope of peace in fresh seas of blood? If you are not, you must be prepared to rise in the strength and majesty of a true people and put down your ancient foe anew. For one or the other of these two emergencies you must will have to meet as sure as you are living

mcp. We invoke you in this grave and mighty inneture to be true to yourselves. CAPTURE OF MORGAN -Shout! Illuminate! Raise the banners! Fire the big guns! There's good news, great newsl John Morgan, with what was left of his command; has surrendered to Gen. Shackelford. The career of the

dashing bandit leader is ended. This event will fall like an ice-bolt noon the hearts of the rebels and rebel-sympathizers. The rebel Confederacy would sooner have lost an ordinary army of 25,000 men than Morgan and his troops. It must feel paralyzed in a limb that has been its chief reliance. But the spirits of the loyal men of Kentneky and of the loyal men of the neighboring States will bound npward like a twig from which a

bird of evil omen has just flown. We nndertake not to say bow John Morgan will be disposed of. He is in the right hands. Let him have justice. Of conrse he has already been made to surrender up the money which he lately compelled men to pay to him preperty. Devote this week to your country, Ken-

tuckians. Let us have a Union enrolment, collect all the loyal men and have them armed with Union Democratic ballots next Monday. This will be more terrible to seconion sympathizers than an army with banners, and will forever crush the foul conspiracy to force our State into the loathsome Confederacy of the rebela. A Pittsburg paper says that the Federal bosts are now "rolling across the Poto-

mac into Virginia like the waves of the ocean." No doubt then we may look for tomething very dashing. The Democrat recommends the pur chase of the "five-twenty" national bonds ad-

vertised by Jay Cooke of Philadelphia. How long since it was sneering at Jay Cooke and The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer talks about "the beautiful confines of the Southern Confederacy." The most potable of cine, which would then become emphatically

The rebel organ in Atlanta says that the black regiments do about the best fighting in the Federal service. The lie is blacker

July 16th, 1863, in this city, by the Rev. John McKee, Mr. J. G. Jarvis to Miss Annes M. Munastoth of this city. both of this city.

July 22d, by the Rev. John L. McKee, Lient. R. A.
MAFFET, of the First Kentucky Artillery, to Jessia,
youngest daughter of Mr. James Cuantigham, all of
Scotland.

### Clasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.
On the 25th inst, by the Rev. Wm. Holman, Mr.
WILLIAM WADELL TO Miss MOLLIE DUGAN, both of

in New York city, July 13, Mrs. NANNIE A. Gr. se of Captain J. H. Green, in the 38th year of At his residence, in Portland, Ky., on the 6th of May, 1863, of chronic diarrhose, Natural Harnis, in the 7th year of his age.

In this city, on Tuesday, July 21, at half-past ten o'clock P. M., of dyspepsia, Jostan Harnis, Sr., in the 55th year of his age.

At the house of Samuel Bennett, Esq., in Mailson, the Harn M. Hannert, of St. Louis, Mo., aged seventeen years. eventoen years.

At Fordham, N. Y., June 10th, of consumption, Isa.

ELLA C., daughter of Christian and the late Constant At Fordham, N. Y., June Ret, of consumption, trumper A., sou of Christina and the late Constantine Adamson. On the af ernoon of July 24, John Edwin, only to

On the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Mrs MARY E. UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Law Department.

THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin on the first Monday in October, and conlinue five months. conlines five menths.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Oonattuitional Law Equity, and Commercial Law.

HON. WILLIAM F. BULLUCK, Professor of the
Law of Keal Property and of the Law of Contracts
and Criminal Law.

BON CALD B.W. LOGAN, Professor of the History
and Science of Law, and of the Practice of Law,
including Pleading and Evidence, and of International Law and Codes of Practice.

Address Practice.

President of the University of Louisvilla LOUISVILLE

Agricultural Works. Corner of Ninth and Jefferson etreets, LOUISVILLE KY. LEVER POWERS AND THRESHER

With Wrought Iron Cylinders. uptete 4-horse Power and Thresher, ready for

ENDLESS CHAIN POWERS AND THRESHERS. Exceleser Horse Power, for one horse, including par d-wheel, alone, ireshing Machine, with Separator and Fixtures, 5-inch cylinder

Phreshing Machine, with Separator and Fixtures, 24 lach cylinder ... 24 lach cylinder ... Set of Bands by Bahane, with Estras, &c. Fortable (Hoular Saw Mill, 24-lach saw, for wood MANDPACTURED OF MILLER & MOORE,

KENTUCKY CIDER - MILL. This is the most efficient, simple, and durable Hand Cider and Wine Mill yet introduced; works much essier and grates like Apples much finer than any other made; with a better and succe powerful Sersew and Press than can be found on any other Mill. It is also nester and better arranged, and will average about FIVE BARBLES OF CHORK PER DAY BY HAND. We will tearrant this Mill to be of equal capacity in every respect to either the Krauser or Olip Mills, which retail at forty dellars each.

32 In ordering, be particular to clate 'Miller & Moorc's Kentucky Cider-Mill. Weight of Mill 375 lbs.

Price in Louisville 830 cash.

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MILLER & MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND BANKERS, NO. I RADOVER BRIDGING, HONOVER PORTS, ROUGHT L. RATTLAND, WILLIAM WASSER, Speed dawling

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET

WESSET TRYLEW OF THE COMMENTS COMMENTS
SATTERAY, July 25, 1983. 
SATTERAY, July 25, 1983. 
Secontinue our quotestions for gold this day at 220
24 P continue our quotestions for gold this day at 200
24 P cont buying and 25020 solling, Demand notes 27020 buying and 25020 solling. Demand notes 27020 buying at 3405 decount and selling of per and 2 premium. Bankers buy
Kentucky notes at 1 P cont, and Indiana notes at
1812 acquirements. We gende the notes of the three Astrony notes at 1 p. continuous and the three old banks of Tennesses at 19-12 p cent discount. Government certificates of indebtedness are bought as 25%. Southern currency is quoted at 20 p count factors occurs, in the count of the count

da money 25.57.
ASKES—Potash 408c, pearl 2010c.
APPLES—Sales prime Northern 92 5093.
Brane—Sales at 32 5003 50 % bunnel.

Baccing-Sales at 15 ad 15 to CANDLES AND SOAP-Mould candles the star Dr.

German soup 7@7160.

German soup 7@7160.

CHEMBS—Good demand at 10@10%c.

COTTON, &C—Yarns unchanged, sales of No. 30 at the,

Twins 70c, and candlowick \$1 \$5 \$5.

COAL—Retailing 40c. Pomeroy 30c.

Coal-Retaining vis. 1 Disasty St. 1
Figure and Grain-85 75@6 for extra family, and
84 50@4 75 for superflue. Wheat-sales 200 bushels at
85; 08, and 95% for red and white, and market dult. We
quote corn at 70c for our and chelled. Sales of rye
at 85%. Outsidual at 85@50c from wagons. Barley at \$1.25
@1 30. Sales chipstuffs at \$10 B ton, shorts at \$17, and 341 30. Sales shipstum at \$100 for, shorts at \$17, and bran at \$18. Provisions—Mees pork \$12612 50. Bulk meats dull and nominal at \$2.564 he for shoulders and sides. Bacon is selling in small lots to the trade at 166 for shoulders and 5% for clear sides. Hams meet with a stendy market at 65.666 for plain and 91.012c for common to fancy branch, if canvased. There is no theories for lard and no disnocities on the outer for lard and no disnocities on the outer for lard and no disnocities on the outer for the dark of the life.

miry for lard and no disposition on the part of ho ccording to quality, Sherrings-Dull. Sales of G. W. at Mc 3 yard.

TALLOW-Bold at 16:.

Eggs—Light sales at 13813c b dozen.

Geocrates—Unchanged; sales sugar in hids at 13:(

813\tau; yellow in bbls at 13\tau\tau sugar in hids at 13:(

813\tau; yellow in bbls at 15\tau\tau sugar in hids at 16\tau\tau sugar at 16\tau\tau in bbls at 13\tau\tau sugar at 16\tau\tau in bbls at 13\tau\tau in bbls old New York molasses

18 63\tau\tau in 16\tau\tau in bbls old New York molasses

18 63\tau\tau in 16\tau\tau in 16\tau\tau

RECE-Sales at 26/10c. TEAS-G. P. 2161 50, Black 2161 25. PUTATORS-Sales at \$1 30@2 00 7 bbl.

iors-23@20c. Lay-Higher; light sales at \$21 \$ ton. HEND-Dew-rotted at \$100@110 % ton.
Hither and Learners—Green 65@7c, mir-oured tol.
Sc. Sole leather, Cincinnati cak, 2003c; hermicok
30c, bridle 350@00 % dozen. Hog white \$7 50@3 %
dozen. Uppers \$50@12 p dozen. Calf skine, city, \$23

dozen. Uppers 8506 12 p dozen. Calf skins, city, 202.

2 50; French 8404 15.

Thors, Nalles, and Steph.—Bar 3. C. 4504 kc, charcoal 54000 kc, pig 840650—hot and cold blast Naile 85 200 50 few 10t; other sizes in proportion in lots of 100 kegs and upwarfs; rotall 85 35. Cast-steel 2400 kc; American blister 10c; etcel slabe 11c, and wings 12c.

JEAN.—Heavy goods 55c; fine goods 7000 kc.

LAN.—Stelle at 2020 kc.

Land-Sales at 929 %.
Mass Ponk—Old mess, in small lots, 9%c, with little demand. Holders of sound lots are asking more.
Mastractures Tonacco—Sales of Kentuckyat 368 ; extra 31.

Fanners' \$1 20. Lard oil 30@s3c. Saur-50655e.

Wool.—Washed (1266c. In crease (06-10c.)

Pairrs—White Lead \$16012 per 10? pounds; red lead

16c. Extract Logwood 15616e.

WHERERT—Sales at 425c. Holders refused to sell at

the close of the market for that price.

Mackersto—No. 1 in kits at \$2.50 and No. 2 at \$2.00.

Enors—3363.25.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market Downing & Horr.

louse. The arrivals of stock have been moderately cod. The Morgan raid into Indiana had some of government purchasors buying sparingly.

Cattle-The arrivals were fair, and all sold as fast as they errived. Nesse remain over useold. Prices ranged from \$1.75@2.50 for common and rough, \$3.00 as 00 for the best, and few offered.

Sheep and Lambe-The arrivals were good, and all

quality. Hegs—The receipts were light and the dom Hogs—The receipts were light and the demand good, all were sold at prices alvanesse, so that the trade ran in favor of sollers. Prices ranged from \$3 0005 75 for light, and heavy at 34 0005 25 % 100 he grow. TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PART WERS. heep and lambs.....

SERGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND. Py ordering Calomel and other destructive

THE HEALING ART. human body could only be "made whole" by "vegets ble food"-animal food being, in fact, condensed van Military Hospital. These I ills cure BILIOUS DIAR BREA, CHRONIC DIABRHEA, CHRONIC DYS-ENTERY, and olf Fevers and Affections of the Bowels, scorer and more surely than any medicine in the world. BRANDEETH'S FILLS in these cases should

e taken night and mornic q. Road Directions and got

CASE OF ROSCOE K. WATSON.

Dr. B. Brandreth, New York:

Sin: I was a private in Co. F. 17th Regiment, New York Vole. While at Harrison's Landing, and on the Reppshannock near Falmouth, I and many of the company were sick with billous diarrhoes. The Army Surgeon did not cure us, and I was reduced took in and home. Among the company were quite a number of members whe had worked in your Laboratory at Sing Sing. They were not sick because they used Brandreth's Pills. These men prevailed upon me and others to use the Pills, and we were all cured in from two to five days. After this our boys used Brandrath's Pills for the tryhaus fever, colds, rheumatism, and in no case did they fail to restore health.

Out of gratifude to you for my good health, I send you this letter, which, if necessary, the entire Company would sign.

I am respectfully yours,

ROSCOE K. WATSON,

Sing Sing, N. Ve

Principal Office 29-1 [Canal st., Now York. fold by RAYMOND & TYLER, Leutwille, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. ASE FOR NEW STYLE.

SPERMATORRHEA CAN BE CURED. DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures Spermator has been always and specific and geometry. Loss of Power, it meetly and geometry. Loss of Power, it are the process of the specific and trial of the Specific and trial of the Specific will convinue the most skys and of its morita. Price \$1 a bax. Sant, post-gaid, any address by S. C. UPHAM 409 CREENUT STEWN PRICAPLE WILL, P.A. Chreslars seat free. THE SAFEST AND BEST

aration that can be used upon the Hair for im-ing to it a landwral shade of brown or black is forrest the bad effects of other dyes, neutri-hair, is easily applied, performs its work for-nely, and its presence to the observer remains IMPENETRABLE SECRET. Manufactured by J. ORISTADORO, 6 Assor Ho New York, Sold overywhere, and applied by all He

Price 91, 91 98, and 98 per box; according to size, Cristadoro's HairPreservative Is invaluable with his Byo, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

to the Hair.

Price 10 cm, \$1, and \$2 per bottle according to chan, by decodarwoowlm

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

OF AN INVALID.

\*\*Published for the benefit and as a warning and a crution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Presenture Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of \$34! Cute. By one who has cured kinnell after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid aidressed envelop, and the Alfalk Edg., Bedsford, Kings county, N. Y.

july decidarwoodly

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT FOR 5-20 LOAN.

No. 114 South Third St., Philadelphia. NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

COMMUNITIES AND CAPITALISTS NOW COn-templating the fermation of National Banking trouciations, ander Scorretary Charles Bill, passed at he just wision of Conven, are reminded that the 5-30 tons, now for a limit! I period to be obtained at par, may after the first of August be withdrawn from the market.
The moved condition of military affairs, and the constant succession of victories, tog-ther with the compliant of the preparations for the state of the preparation for the preparation for the preparation of the pre

GREAT INTERNATIONAL WHEAT SHOW .- A great International Wheat Show will be held at Rochester, New York, September 8th, 9th, and 10th, under the anspices of the Monroe County Agricultural Society. The following

remiums are offered: Premiuma are offered:

For the best 20 humbed of white winter wheat...

For the second lest do. do. do.

For the second lest do.

For the best 2 humbed of red winter wheat...

For the best 2 hersiele of white winter wheat.

For the best 2 hersiele of white winter wheat.

For the second best do.

For the second best do.

For the best 7 bunkled of red winter wheat.

For the best 7 bunkled of red winter wheat.

For the second best do.

Competitors for these prizes will be required to furnish samples of the wheat in the ear and for army clothing, and with the adultion of a lerge demand for worsted purposes, and for the production of coarse woollens for civilians wear that can no longer be imported with profit, there cannot be a reasonable doubt that coarse wool will find a sure market at remunerative prices. A gentleman of long experience in the wool business, and of not over sanguint temperament, expressed to us but a few days since his conviction that fifty millions of pounds of coarse wool could be disposed of annually in this market. We have recommended the increase as far as possible of the Costwold and Leicester hreeds, for the reason that their wool is peculiarly adapted to the production of worsted fabrics, and in no country in the world is there likely to be so good a demand for worsted goods for years to come as in this. The prices of cotton goods having been advanced by reason of war to near the ordinary value of worsted goods. with the straw attached (say 50 ears of wheat and straw); also to furnish a written statement of the nature of the soil on which the wheat grew, method of cultivation, time of sowing, quantity of seed sown, manures (if any used), and mode and time of application; also the time of ripening and harvesting, and the yield per acre, with such other particulars as may be deemed of practical importance; also the name by which the variety is known in the locality where it was grown.

The wheat must be one variety, pure and unplxed. The prize to be awarded to the actual grower of the wheat, and the wheat which takes a prize is to become the property of the to near the ordinary value of worsted goods, the consumption of the latter must necessarily be greatly increased, as their lightness, com-pered with worllers, and their durability as

It is hoped that farmers in all sections of the United States and Canada, who have good samples of wheat, will compete for these prizes. We have never yet had a good wheat show in the United States. It is highly important that the wheat growers of the country should meet together and compare samples of wheat raised in different sections. We understand that the money for these premiums has been raised by subscription, among the friends of agriculture in Western New York, and the time of holding the fair has been fixed so as to enable farmers to purchase their seed from the wheat entered for competition. A change of seed is always desirable, and it is believed that all the wheat of good quality sent to the fair will find purchasers at a high price. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing the President of the Society, Joseph Harris, Editor Generee Farmer, Rochester, N. Y.

CULTURE OF THE GRAPE. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

MESSES. EDITORS: At present grape culture s exciting more attention in pomological circles than any other particular fruit, and propegators are making great efforts to swell the catalogue of native varieties which has already reached the respectable dimensions of some hundred or more names. Inasmuch as many of your readers are turning their attention that way, and since every body desires to cultivate only the best, I have thought you would do an act of kindness by publishing for the benefit of those concerned the accompanying short verdict upon the merits of about wenty of the most promising native grapes rendered by a body of tryers peculiarly com petent for such a task both by reason of their ong experience with the vine, and of their general intelligence and Integrity of purpose. The remarks on Catawba I have omitted partly on account of their length, and partly beause that variety is so generally known, but not in consequence of lts want of merit, be lieving as I do that on any lists of good grapes Catawba must as yet rank at least second, all its good qualities being taken into the ac-

1. OLISTON—Approved as a hardy, early and productive variety, especially at the North. Dr. Warder likes it at the South, for variety, and makes a rich red wins.

2. Concord—First rate North, East, and Central; quality of fruit not best, but handsome and good, very productive, and profitable. Dr. Warder said it was not good enough for table at the South, but profitable for market.

of corn is so great, the farmers would find it exceedingly profitable to have a flock of shee, to consume a portion of their surplus corn in winter instead of disposing of it, as they have frequently been compelled to do within the last five years, at a price scarcely paying the cost of production. In the winter of 1868 and '61, we will remember that corn was selling in this market at 65 cents a bushel, when the transportation and expenses of selling cost full fifty-five cents. This left but ten cents to the farmer. Corn is the very best winter food for sheep, but it should be varied each day by hay, turnips, carrots and other vegetables. In what way could the farmers of that country dispose of corn to better advantage, than in feeding ficeks of Leicester and Cotswelds, which, with reasonable care, would produce CUTABOGA - Dr. Taylor said he had seen this fruit in perfection only one year, then thought it the best of all grapes—other seasons not first rate; vine seems hardy and a good grower. Mr. Harrison had seen some mildew on it at Painesville; fruit not often perfect; not fairly tessed South. Dr. T. said "Observants White," of Cincinnati, is the Canahoga: which, with reasonable care, would produce fleeces that would average from five to six pounds as they do in Canada, and that in all buman probability will sell for years to come

cuttings were sent there from Cleveland.

4. DeLawark—Every where first rate; complaints still made of slender growth of vine; but this objection is fast disappearing where the people learn the art of cultivation. It was stated that a portion of Mr. Mottier's vineyard of Delaware was planted with vines grafted on one year old Catawba roots, thus securing a better growth than is usual with plants on their own roots.

securing a better growth than is usual with plants on their own roots.

5. Diaka—At Cleveland, Dr. Taylor said it was too variable and uncertain, seldom ripened well. Mr. Plessner thought it ripened earlier than Catawba at Toledo, but the vine was tender, and the crop net certain. Mr. Gampbell said it did not ripen well at Delaware in open ground; about as well as Catawba, perhaps a little earlier; vines had been sold from Cincinnati for Diana which were spurious and inferior, fruit more foxy and apt to crack and fall before ripe. Mr. Harrison said some of the same kind had been disseminated as Diana in Northern Ohio.

orthern Ohio.

6. ANNA-Mr. Compbell said this was like

7. HABTFORD PROLIFIC—Generally approved at the North, as a hardy and reliable grape; quality not very good. Mr. Campbell don't like it; thinks the Oreveling is a much better grape, equally hardy, early and reliable.

8. ALLEN'S HYBERD—Mr. Campbell has fruited it, and thinks highly of it. Others present had not had it bear, but had heard good reports of it.

9. LOGAN—Mr. Campbell and others testified that it was not much known, and did not seem to possess rufficient merit to warrant

commendation.

10. Northern Muscading—Generally condemned as not worthy of cultivation. Allusion was made to the commendation bestowed on it by Dr. Kirthand, but it was stated that Dr. K. had disclaimed the recommendation which had been attributed to him by some peddler of the vines.

11. Resecca—Complaint was made of this variety that the vines.

variety that the vine was a poor grower, and not quite hardy; fruit very good, but not and quite hardy; fruit very good, but not much of it. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Buttles said they had found as the vines increase in age they improve in vigor, hardiness, and productiveness; thought it desirable for ama-

2. To-KALON-Mr. Campbell had fruited 13. Union Village-Taylor, Campbell, and

13. Union Village—Taylor, Campbell, and come others, like it, as a large, showy fult, of fair quality, though not quite hardy. Warder, Batchar, and others, regard it as too deficient in flavor, and vines too rampant, needing too much space for the fruit produced.

14. Bullity—Was condemned by Dr. Taylor and others; vine too rampant, and fruit small, poor, and seedy.

15. Isabella—Taylor, Harrison, and others, asid this variety was still profitable and good at the North—cannot well do without it. Mr. Batcham thinks it not as good at Columbua, still counts it valuable—should not be pruned severely, nor allowed to overbear.

Let the sad tear be flowing as conward we're going; But let us, ne'er faltering, be firm to the last; Let us go with strong hearts that with love are o'er-flowing. In one hand the olice—the sword in the other. not be pluned severely, nor allowed to overbear.

17. Herbemont—Not known or approved North or East. Dr. Warder said he had seen it very good at Kelley's Island, as well as South. H. C. Noble had it good at Columbua, likes it well for variety. A. G. Hanford is much pleased with it as grown hy Mr. John Brooks of this city; with him it has riponed very uniformly for past five or six years; it is a very rampant grower and abundant bearer.

18. Lydia—No one present had fruited this new variety except Mr. Campbell; he spoke well of it; fruit rotted somewhat last year, but did better than Anna or Diana; is as early as Concord.

19. Creweling — Mr. Campbell considered this the earliest of all good grapes, and des-For iderty's staked on the die we are casting; We may be victorious, for our came is so glorious, And both duty and hone impel us to fight. The just God of Battles will kindly watch o'er us, We will strike for the Union; ay, strike with our

this the earliest of all good grapes, and des-tined to be quite popular; vine quite hardy and productive; berry and hunch of good size, equal in quality to Isabella.

[From the United States Beenomis1 ] SHEEP HUSBANDEY.

In looking back at the condition of affairs In looking back at the condition of affeirs before the hreaking out of the rebellion, it is surprising to find that so many styles of goods composed of cotton and wool were imported instead of being produced in our own country. So far as our manufacturers have attempted the production of goods of this character, in competition with foreign, they have heen entirely successful. In half-wool delaines they have cast in the shade the foreign article and completely driven it out of the market. This was done, too, in times of peace when gold was at par, and when the tariff and exchange were trifling as compared with present rates. The same result would, no doubt, have attended the experiment of producing other cotton and worsted goods, such as coburgs, alpacas, Italian cloths, red padding, and numerous other articles of a staple character of which the consumption has been large for years past, and now that the war has produced a considerable advance in all styles of goods in Europe, and the tariff has been large-

'y lor ased, tog ther with the enormous rate [Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.] c exchange, and the necessity of paying du-ties in gold, the manufacture of this class or goods, and of many other composed entirely of wool, carnot fail to yield a handsome CINCINNATI, July 18.
A special to the Gazette dated Washington

profit, provided the wool best adapted to their production can be obtained by the best by the best best by the bes

more than half the goods worn by the masses of laboring people throughout the whole of the loyal States; so that there cannot fail to he a great demand for this grade of wool for years

o come under any circumstances that are like-y to occur. For the last eighteen months outwold and Leicester fleeces have command-

army clothing, and with the adultion of a

compared with cottons, render them exceed-ingly desirable for men's and hoys' summer clothing, while their brilliancy of colors and waimth render them equally as desirable in

all the Northern States for women's and chi

dren's clothing for a large portion of the year.
We are informed that the Cotswold breed has been crossed with good success with the Spanish merino. It is related to us that a gentleman in Massachusetts had in 1853 a flock of

sheep in the country as rapidly as possible and of worsted sheep in particular. No sheep except the aged should be disposed of for

Tapographical Correction.—In the 25th line of our article on theep Husbandry, last week, "c ctton warps should have read "wornted warps," making the true reading of the sentence as follows: "In B adford, in 1644, there was not a factory using worsted warps, and only a few were used in Halifax and victurity in the production of vlastings."

STRIKE FOR THE UNION

Strike, strike for the Union; but in anger strike not; Remember the strife is 'twist brother and brother. Our loved country is bleeding, our help she is needing; Then strike for the Union, yet in anger strike not,

But rush to the conflict, its dangers unbeeding In one hand the olive—the sword in the other

D. strike for the Union; our cause is most just;

The spirit of liberty, wounded, is crying:
"Help! help!" it is calling; its shrieks are appalling;
Then quick let us strike, in God putting on trust;
Let un bare our brave breasts to the blows that are
failing.

falling, And rescue the Union from the death it is dying.

Come, strike for the Union; come one and come all. For all have an interest deep in this matter— A treasure enduring, well worth the securing, Then quick let us strike lest our liberties fall, And, leaving the enbetance, the shadow pursuing, In the whirlwind of treason our heritage scatter

al us strike for the Union; strike quick and strike

But strike not in wrath, for our fee is our brother.

trike now for the Union, for God and the right.

And secure to our children that boon ever

JULY 1, 1863.

might, But, ob ye that rule us, restore our McClellan; But, oh ye that rule us, restore our McClellan; Hear ye not how the nation, in wild accimation, Demands the loved chieftain to lead in the fight? O, restore him, restore him; our country's salvai! Depends on such spirits as noble McClellan!

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE WEEPING WILLOW.

BY J. T. RART.

The Willow wares, of budding bough, No soft the lights and shadows seem, Each awaying by a golden beam, Like Lovers in their first young dream, Around my casemenl now.

It doth recall life's winged honrs;

The promis'd joys of childhood fled; Youth's roses, and its violet bed;

The beantiful; the loved; the Dead: The song of birds; and flowers;

With il, the child hath deck'd ile hair;

And Beenty hath her temples bound; The warrior-routh, girded him round; The maniac, with its tangle crown'd, Hath worn it in despair.

The Willow, that is first to bloom.

And weep around our Tomb.

d as high prices in this market as nd merino fleeces, on account of the

July 17th, says:
The statement is authorized that the New York World's assertion that Gov. Seymour had not been notified of the intention to exeente the draft is usterly unfounded. Surgeon-General Hammond speaks of the inhumanity of the rebels in leaving 11,000 wounded at Gettysburg with only six surgeons that wool adapted to the production of worst-eds is equally well adapted to the production of ccarse woollens, such as heavy overconings, carpets, blankets, arm / clothing, coarse flan-nels, common cassimeres, jeans, tweeds, satin-ets, low grades of broadcloth, and, indeed, of wounded at detrysourg with only at surgeons to attend them as unparalleled in war.

The President sent two despatches to Gen.
Meade orging an immediate attack, saying in one that he thought all appearances indicated that no other occasion would arise offering

umstances so propitious to us and so unfa rable to the rebels. In the council of war, Generals Sedgwick, Sikes, French, Hays, and Slocum voted against Meade, Howard, and Humphreys of Meade's staff, for an attack. Had the movenent been made at the time suggested hut 0,000 rebels would have been there to fight, 10,000 having crossed.
Philadelphia, July 17.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

The Army of the Potomac is now in and about Berlin, Md., where it will remain only to rest the men and horses, both of whom suffered much from long and fatiguing marches. Our rosition gives us the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the men can be easily supplied with provisions.

Lee is pushing rapidly for Richmond, and both the officers and men of the rebel army re-

gard their position as desperate. The rebels do not number over 40,000 men, and are mov-ing as rapidly as possible, in utter confusion, without military order or discipline. Our cavalry are pushing them closely, and are in the mountains between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg. They bring in hundreds of deserters, who are willing prisoners. Lee, it is possible, may escape a battle and reach Richmond, on which place he depends for all

his supplies.
One who witnessed his retreat positively One who witnessed his retreat positively states that the whole rebel army is very much demoralized, and that it will be the work of weeks before it is up to the standard when it entered Penusylvania.

Memphis, July 16.

We have a report that Helena has been captured by the rebels, but it appears to want confirmation. It is nevertheless probable that

confirmation. It is nevertheless probable that Price with a large force is moving on that point, and that a battle for its occupation may be fought at any moment.

Gen. Prentiss in the meantime is in pre-

A fleet of twenty-two transports left Vicks-burg last Sunday for a point down the Missis-sipil, supposed to be Natchez.

man in Massachusetts had in 1853 a flock of Cotswold sheep, and living in a section of country where there was a good market for lambs, he had for a number of years disposed of them and kept his old ewes until their wool had become cotted (or felted), tender, and alippery, the natural result of such a policy. The person who had bought the wool for a number of years finally refused to huy it any longer. The owner of the flock determined to change his policy, and bought a large merino huck, kept his lamba, killed and sold off his old ewes, and, hy strict attention and good care, has to-Eipll, supposed to be Natchez.

Washington, July 17.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 8th, in an editorial, says: The fall of Vickshurg, the retreat of Bragg, the repulse of Lee, and the advance on Charleston, are all serious disasters. The most serious that have attended our arms since the commencement of the war. Richmond papers conceal their great disasters under a bold front.

The Wing says the intelligence from Lee. kept his lamba, killed and sold off his old ewes, and, hy strict attention and good care, has to-day the beet flock of worsted sheep in that part of the country. He gets a heavier fleece, his sheep are equally hardy, his lambs are as heavy as they were before the cross, and he obtains a Letter price for his wool in proportion to finer grades.

A very large proportion of the sheep in the Western States have a strong tincture of merino blood, and might be crossed with the long wooled sheep, if thought desirable, hut the main point is to lucie se the number of sheep in the country as rapidly as possible.

der a bold front.

The Whig says the intelligence from Lee falls short of the promise of the despatch published yesterday, and proves a serious disappointment to the high-wrought hopes of the public. Superadded to the calamity at Vicksburg, it casts a sombre shadow over our affairs. But we must constantly bear in mind that true greatness is revealed in its noblest attributes, and we must resolve that, come what may, the cause shall never go down nor lack courageous hearts or atout arms enough to bear it on to glorious triumph.

except the aged should be disposed of for slaughtering.

At the present time there are about 20,000,-000 in the loyal States, and this number ought to be doubled at least if the demand for wool is to be supplied by the home production in future. We visited a large wool house a day or two since, and were shown wool from nearly every country on the face of the globe. If we had visited a produce house, and had been shown samples of corn and wheat which had been imported from all these countries, it would have appeared to us quite as consistent. The rich lands of the West are just as well adapted to sheep husbandry as to the production of corn and wheat, and the two hranches of agriculture can be carried on more profita-CHARLESTON, July 10.
The firing on both sides ceased at 6:30 P. M. The firing on both sides ceased at 6:30 P. M. The principal fighting has been with battery Wagner, on Morris Island. Four monitors were engaged from 5 A. M. to 2 P. M. They then withdrew for one hoar. A tugboat supplied them with ammunition, and they renewed the attack at three o'clock. The infantry fighting has also been severe. The Yankees made two assants on Fort Wagner and were repulsed. Onr casualties were about 150 killed, wounded, and missing, including three officers killed—Captains Haskell and Cheeres, and Lieut. Bell. It is supposed that the fight will be renewed to-morrow, the 11th.

NEW YORK, July 17. of agriculture can be carried on more profita-bly together on the same farm than it can be done separately. It is an established fact that sheep enrich land more than any other domes-tic animal. In Illinois where the production of corn is so great, the farmers would find it

NEW YORK, July 17. About 3 o'clock to-day the military were withdrawn from the scene of last night's fighting. Over 200 houses had previously been visited, and a quantity of arms seized. Not a casualty has been sustained in the 7th regiment. ment.
It is not positively known when drafting will commence, but it is intended that when it does, the Government will have not less than 35,000 troops in New York. All perfectly quiet.

The steamer Fulton, from Fort Boyar on the 15th, has arrived.

Gen. Gilmore had commenced mining Fort Wagner. The siege was progressing favorably. Foster had taken all the fortifications on James Island as far as Secessionville.

The Tribune's Washington despatch states that several thousand rebel prisoners en route for New York were located south of that city, it is neveral, the man heing reinforced there.

to prevent the moh being Washingrow, July 18.

A letter from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, says no definite information of Lee's whereabouts can be obtained.

An officer just arrived from Washington states that Gen. Gregg crossed Falling Waters and was cut off for six hours; but by a gallantcharter got clear courting a large name.

lant charge got clear, capturing a large nnm ber of prisoners, 3 colors, and 4 pieces of ar fillery.

[Special Despatch to the Lonisville Journal.]

TULLAHOMA, July 18.

A despatch from Gen. McCook, at Winchester, says that scouts from Chattanoogs report that the belief is general among the people that Charleston has surrendered. No doubt seemed to prevail on the subject, and the most shired despair ast upon every counterance.

pounds as they do in Canada, and that in all human probability will sell, for years to come at not less than forty cents a pound, and if the war continues will be more likely to sell for sixty cents than forty? On wheat lands sheep are regarded in England and hy some of the best farmers in America as an absolute necessity. The Hon. H. S. Randall, of this State, one of the shlest writers on sheep husbandry in the country, in a report to the State Agricultural Society last year, declared "on our grain growing soils, at least, sheep are an absolute necessity of good farming," In the report he quotes an extract from a letter written hy Mr. Johnson, of Genera, whom he speaks of as "one of the best wheat farmers in the State," in which it is declared that "sheep and wheat farming ought to go hand in hand in this country." One of the best farmers in Ohio, of whom his neighbors say that "everything he touches turns to gold," related to us a short time since his custom of turning his sheep in the wheat fields for about a week at the close of the winter frosts before the wheat begins to grow. The sheep, he said, would eat off all the frost bitten bladea, and hy cutting the wheat down close to the roots, trampling into the soil the roots that are thrown out by the frost, and hy distributing manner over the field, would produce a new and more vigorous growth of wheat from the roots at the same time benefiting the sheep by a fresh feed before the coming of the spring grass. Farmers in the weet that have never kept sheep would do well to try the experiment by purchasing a few, and if not found profitable, there would be no great loss. If well cared for they will prove profitable in any part of the north or west, as has been demonstrated for the last forty years.

Typographical Correction.—In the Sith line of our article on these Husbandry, last week, "cytton warpe" seemed to prevail on the subject, and the most abject despair sat upon every countenance.

The expedition to Columbia and Centreville, consisting of two regiments of Col. Wilder's mounted infantry, the 17th Indians, Col. Jordan, and the 123d Illinois, Col. Monroe, both under command of the latter, returned to camp to-day. The force has been out six days. It hrings back nearly 800 horses and mules and about 250 negroes. Eighty head of stock and forty-two negroes were taken from Gen. Lucius Polk. Several skirmishes were had in the course of the trip, resulting in the killing of ten gnerillas and the capture of five commissioned officers and fifty privates. The rebel Col. Gant was so the capture of five commissioned officers and fifty privates. The rebel Col. Gant was so severely wounded that he could not be brought in. He was paroled and left at a country house. Our loss was one man killed—private Steward, of the 17th Indiana.

Mamphis, July 16.

Capt. Hatch captured the artillery and trains of Biffle's command. Biffle's men scattered, and the most of them succeeded in crossing Tennessee river and joining Rhodes. New-comb retreated toward Trenton. There are no considerable bodies of armed men now north of this line. Small bands of guerillas are thick and troublesome.

The editor of the Memphis Argus, who was out on husiness, was conscripted by Richardson. He asked five days to prepare, which was granted, and he was making fast time for Memphis at last accounts. MEMPHIS, July 16.

s as granted, and as Memphis at last accounts.

Boston, July 18. Memphis at last accounts.

The Herald's correspondent gives the following account of the second day's fighting on Morris Island on the morning of July 11th: The 6th Connecticut and 9th Maine made a furious attack on Cummings Point battery, got possession of it, and hoisted the American fing at daylight. Sumpter opened on them, when a Pennsylvania regiment cowardly deserted them, refusing to stand by their comrades. The other regiments held the battery until they were badly cut up, and then abandoned it, when the rebels again took possession of it. These two regiments have shown themselves heroes in this campaign. At 10 A. M. the Monitors proceeded to attack Cummings Point battery, and at 12 o'clock three of the wooden gunboats opened on the battery at long range and threw their 200-pound shot directly into the works. Fort Sumpter has been thereign shells into Morris Island with

at long range and threw their 200-pound shot directly into the works. Fort Sumpter has been throwing shells into Morris Island without any damage to our side. The cannonading ceased at 4 P. M.

The Monitors have been supplied with fresh crews from different ships.

The iron-clad Montauk has arrived from Port Royal. She is over the bar, making, with the gunboats, fourteen vessels in front of Morris Island and Fort Sumpter.

We shall recommence the attack to-morrow morning, when we are sure of silencing Cummings Point battery and Fort Johnson. Everything is working well.

The Memphis has just hrought in a sidewheel steamer laden with cotton. She was

wheel steamer laden with cotton. She was captured trying to run out last night. Our troops will have their hattery done in two days more, and then they can shell Fort

NEWBERN, N. C., July 17. NEWBERN, N. C., July 17.

The Department of Virginia, by a recent order from the Secretary of War, has heen annexed to the Department of North Carolina, Major-General J. G. Foster commanding, who leaves to-day for Fortress Monroe to organize his command. If the government will furnish him with a respectable force, which it has thus far been unable to do, important and lasting results will at once be realized.

New York, July 19.

New York, July 19.
Full details of operations against Charleston are published. During the operations a rebel steamer attempted to land reinforcements on Morris Island, hat was driven off and destroyed by our gunboats, and the troops barely accorded.

stroyed hy our gunboats, and the troops barely eccaped.

It is reported also that a rebel gunboat, venturing too near our vessels, was captured.

A despatch in the Baltimore American of yesterday confirms the statement that our army is again beyond the Potomac.

The City of London, from Liverpool the 8th, and Queenstown the 9th, has arrived.

A powerful iron-plated ram of 1,900 tuns was launched from Laird's yard, ostensibly for the Emperor of China, hut is intimated to be for the rebels, and is to have revolving enpolas.

WAR DEP'T, PROVOST MAESHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Circular No. 47.

1. Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notification served upon them by the Provost Marshal is merely an announcement of the fact and an order for them to report for duty at a designated time and place.

2. The following opinion of the Ilon. Wm.
Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department,
is published for the information of all concerned: When a person has been drafted in pursuance of the enrolment act of March 3 863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days thereafter by written or printed notice, to be served on him personally or by leaving a copy at his last place of resi or by leaving a copy at his has place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated rendezvous for duty. After notice is left, without furnishing a substitute or paying \$300, he is pronounced by law to be a deserter. He may be arrested and held for trial by courtmartial and sentenced to death. If a person, after being drafted, and before receiving notice, deserts, notice may still be served by leaving deserts, notice may still be served by leaving it athis last place of residence, and, if he does not appear in accordance with the notice or furnish a substitute or pay \$300, he will be in law a deserter, and must he treated accordingly. There is no way to escape his public dinice; and, when drafted, whether present or the other than the place of the residence or absent, whether he change his residence or absend, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only hy the performance of his duty to the country that he will escape liability to he treated as a

JAS. B. FRY. Provost Marshal General. WAR DEP'T, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 18.

Was Dept, Provost Massial General Soffice, Washington, July 18.

The fonrth paragraph of Circular No. 44, issued from this office July 12, 1863, is hereby modified so as to correspond with the opinion of Hon. Wm. Whiting.

The opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department will hereafter govern in all cases to which it is applicable. A person drafted into the military service of the U.S. under provisions of act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75, for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces and for other purposes, claiming exemption from draft by reason of any disability, as provided in said act, has a right to have the question of his disability submitted to and passed vided in said act, has a right to have the question of his disability submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Eurolment, whose decision thereon is final. If the Board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has a right after such decision to pay his commutation mouey or to farnish his substitute within such time as may be fixed by the Board of Eurolment for his appearance for duty.

[Signed]

JAS. B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

Mr. Whiting, Solicitor, says that the draft in New York is delayed only while the moh is being quelled, and that the enrolment act will be enforced without fear or favor in every loyal State.

loval State. NEW YORK, July 19.

New York, July 19.

The Mercury's Washington special says our entire army is back in Virginia. The enemy is still in the great Valley of Virginia, moving down through Thornton Gaps en roule for Culpepper. They have declined to come through the upper gap to threaten Washington and keep the Blue Ridge between themselves and our army. No reports of collisions for many days. Collisions for many days.

A despatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated July 18, says the main body of Lee's army is supposed to be between Martinsburg and Winchester.

FORTBESS MONROE, July 18.
General Foster arrived here at 11 o'clock

to day.
Williamsport, on the Roanoke River, was
bombarded by four of our gunboats, under
Capt. Flusser.
On Monday night the bridge across Gardner's creek was destroyed, and the rebels, who had recently heecame quite bold, were driven entirely from the river, many miles back. The Raleigh State Journal alleges the discovery of a secret political organization whose purposes are most infamous and treasonable, which has, doubtless, ramifications through-out the State, and says that developments may swiftly be made which will startle the mest apathetic. Washington, July 19.

Maj.-Gen. Hurlhut telegraphs from Mem-chis, July 17, to the War Department, as fol-

lows:
"The enemy's cavalry was sharply punished at Jackson, Tenn., by Col. Hatch, on the 13th. Their loss was 200 killed, wounded, and prisouers; 400 conscripts released, and 2,150 horses taken, with more than that num-NEW YORK, July 20.

New York, July 20.
Yesterday was a quiet Sunday. The various wards were as peaceful as ever. There was not the slightest exhibition of disorder. Thousands visited the scenes of the late conflicts, and the conversation of all classes centred upon the conscription.

Drafting will not begin until the exact quota of the city is definitely determined and publicly announced, by which time the Government will be prepared to execute it. Possibly a week may elapse before the draft commences.

The British consul has notified the Police Commissioner that he has ordered the ship-of-war Challenger to take a position in the river for the purpose of pretecting colored seamen, subjects of Great Britain.

CINCINNATI, July 20. Circinnari, July 20.
On Saturday morning Morgan's forces were overtaken near Pomeroy by Hohson and Judah, who had formed a junction. Morgan finding himself in close quarters, and learning that the ford at Buffington Island was well guarded, broke up his band in small squads in order to secane.

order to escape.

One squad with six pieces of artillery made for the crossing at Buffington, hat the gunboats drove them back with a loss of 150 killed and drowned. Our cavalry charged and captured the battery, killing a number of the rebule. Colonels Wolford and Shackelford succeed-

ed in capturing one lot of 575, and in another lot of 275, besides numerous squads, making lot of 275, besides numerous squads, making in all over 1,000 prisoners.

Among them was Col. Dick Morgan, hrother of John Morgan, and Cols. Ward and Grigshy. Our cavalry is in pursuit of the halance of the command, which is entirely broken up, and scattared in the hills.

The position of our forces are such that they can't cross the Ohio nor get much further north.

can't cross the One dot got morth.

Later—12 M.—Our forces are continually capturing Morgan's men. Basil Duke was captured this morning near Pomeroy. Over 1,300 men have heen taken so far.

Major Brown, commanding a battalion of the 10th Kentucky cavalry, arrived here with 150 prisoners captured during a reconnoissance near Ahingdon, Va.

MEMPHIS, July 17.

sance near Ahingdon, Va.

MEMPHIS, July 17.

Gen. Huributs scouts arrived at Corinth today from Decatur and Jacksonville and report Bragg retreating precipitately into Georgia followed by Rosecran's forces.

Rosecran's advance is reported at Rome. Scouts report that Bragg is endeavoring to make a junction with Johnston, and that desettlons from his army are numerous.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.
The Inquirer has a despatch from Hagerstown on the 18th stating that the rear-guard of Lee's army left Martinshurg on Saturday Our whole force is across the river. The Potomac is falling rapidly. Lee is retreating his main force by Straeburg and Stanton, not by Culpepper.

CINCINNATI, July 20, 10 P. M.

CINCINNATI, July 20, 10 P. M.

Morgan, with about a thousand men, has been turned back. He was moving this morning toward Gallipolis, closely followed by our forces, squads of his men being picked up hourly. A despatch from Columbus to the Commercial says that after the fight at Buffington the rebels moved up the river to Bealiville, shead of the gunboats, where they procured flat-boats, by means of which 300 made their escape to the Virginia shore just as the gunboats hove in sight. The remainder, on the Ohio shore, were attacked by our forces and scattered. Our men continued picking them up until only about 1,500 were left, who finally succeeded in breaking our lines, and pushed back in the direction of Buffington.

At nine o'clock this morning they passed

uffington.
At nine o'clock this morning they passed through Harrisonville, ten miles northeast of Pomeroy, apparently exhausted with fatigue.

Cincinnati, July 21.

The Gazette's Vickshirg correspondent says, during a campaign of sixty-four days, ending with the capture of Vickshirg, the rebel loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was forty-three thousand seven hundred men. About 71,000 stand of arms were taken, including nearly 50,000 Enfield rifles in their original packages, which were intended for the rebel army across the Mississippi, and 230 pieces of artillery. At a meeting of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce last night, thirty-three members were expelled for not taking the oath of alle-

From D. F. Parker, who left Vicksburg on the 15th, I learn the following:
Yszoo City, which was held by about 800 rebels, was captured by the Federal forces under Gen. Herron on the 13th, and 250 prisoners captured. The gunboat De Kalb, which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by a torpedo and sunk in shallow water. It will be raised. No lives lost.

ised. No lives lost.

e rebels burned three transports lying above the city. Some eight or ten large steamers are up the Yszoo.

Gen. Louman has been removed from his cammand by Gen. Sherman, it is stated, for disobeying orders and prematurely attacking

He made an attack on the 13th, but was repulsed with a loss of 300 killed and wounded. Sherman is besieging Johnston at Jackson, who is supposed to have 30,000 men.
It is said Johnston cannot escape,

[Special Pespalch to the Louisville Journal.] CINCINNATI, July 21, 10 A. M. We are permitted to publish the tolice ing nessage, just received at Department it admarters:

Headquarters U.S. Forece in the Fund, Giller's Cheek, 9 P. M., July 20. }

To Lieut. Gol. Richmond, A. A. G.:
COLONEL: We chased John Morgau and his command over 50 miles to-day. After heavy skirmishing for six or seven miles, between the 45th Ohio, of Col. Wolford's brigade, which was in the advance, and the enemy, the control of the seven miles, and the enemy, and the seven miles of the seven miles of the seven which was in the advance, and the enemy, the seven miles of the enemy of the seven was seven miles of the seven miles. we succeeded in bringing the enemy to a stand about three o'clock this afternoon, when a fight ensued, which lasted an hour, when the rebels fled, taking refuge upon a very high hluff. I sent a flag of truce demending an immediate and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his command. The flag was received by Col. Coleman and other officers, who came down and asked a personal officers, who came down and asked a personal interview. They asked an hour for consultation among their officers. I grauted forty minutes, in which time the command (excepting Morgan, who deserted his command, taking with him a very small squad) surrendered. It was my understanding that Morgan himself had surrendered, and I learned it was the understanding of Morgan's officers and men. The number of killed and wounded is inconsiderable. The number of prisoners is and men. The number of killed and wounded is inconsiderable. The number of prisoners is from 1,000 to 1,500, including a large number of Colonel Morgan's line officers. I captured between 600 and 700 prisoners yesterday. I think I shall capture Morgan himself tomorrow. I had Col. Wolford's and Jacob's brigades. The conduct and bearing of officers and men, without an exception, evinced the greatest gallantry and a high degree of skill

nd discipline.
(Signed) SHACKELFORD, Brig. Gen.
All the prisoners All the prisoners, numbering twenty-five indred, with Basil Duke, are at and near omeroy, and are expected here to-morrow. bout two hundred of Morgan's men were led and drowned in their effort to cross the hio at Buffington.
[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, July 20. Washington, July 20.

Late Southern papers are at haud. The Richmond Examiner, as well as most of the Southern journals, contains gloomy editorials on the situation of the Confederacy and are endeavoring by desperate appeals and threats to intimidate the growing party of submissionists, who are beginning to talk openly of making peace with the North and returning to the old Union.

The Mobile Advertiser says: "The Confederacy has seen darker days and emerged from

The Mobile Advertiser says: "The Confederacy has seen darker days and emerged from them. It is not dark enough to justify the prudence of those who are ready to submittend anxious for peace and the security of their property on the basis of submission. There have been some signs of this white feather fluttering during the few past gloomy days. Let us warn them that it is base to feel so and dangerous to be premature in the days. Let us warn taken that it is base of feel so, and dangerons to be premature in the advance of such sentiments. The land has made too many sacrifices for its freedom to falter at the last hour.

"The timid and faithless must not be allowed

"The timid and faithless must not be allowed to fetter the footsteps of revolution. It must roll on to triumph, although the wheels have to roll over them and their fortunes."

The Richmond Examiner, the organ of Jeff Davis, shows its alarm in a long editorial, in which it says: "The only salvation of the Southern Confederacy is in calling out a levy en masse, the application of martial law to the whole country, absolute control of all trading, the abolition of substitution, exemption, and foreign protection, the material enlargement of the President's power to revise elections of officers, to make appointments, and get rid of incompetent officers."

officers, to make appointments, and get rid of incompetent officers."

The Columbia, S. C., Gazette says: "The people of the Confederate States will soon be called npon to undergo a graver trial—one that will fully test the sincerity of professions heretofte made. We cannot escape the ordeal. The time for trying men's souls is not far in the future. Many, we fear, will be weighed in the balance and found wanting on the dreadful day. Many will be the artifices and subterfuges resorted to in order to shield cowardly skulks and chicken-hearted patriots. Already do we begin to hear murmurriots. Already do we begin to hear murmul-lng, gloomy predictions, and visionary specu-

lations."

A proclamation by Jeff Davis appears in the Enquirer, calling out, under the Confederate conscription act, all white men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, to serve for three years, under the penalty of being held for desertion in case of disobedience to the appeal. They are offered the privilege of forming volunteer organizations before the forming volunteer organizations

enrolment.

The Enquirer asys an official despatch from Charleston received yesterday morning states "all was quiet. The enemy are throwing up works on the south corner of Morris Island."

The Charleston Mercury of the 16th has the following: "It appears to us to be useless to attempt to disguise from ourselves the situation. By whose fault we got into it is vain now to inquire; the Yankees have possession of the southern half of Morris Island. There is but one way to save the city of Charleston, and that is the sturdy and unflinching use of the bayonet. If the fight on Morris Island is to be now a fight by engineering contrivances and cannon, surely the advantage is now on the side of the enemy.

"With their iron-clads on the water and their men in occupation of the land, It is likely to be a mere question of time. The fate of Fort Wagner ends in the fall of Charleston. Fort Sumpter, like Wagner, will then he assailed by land, and so-will end. The fall of Fort Pulaski will be that of Sumpter. Gen. Gillmore, commander of the department, was the man who reduced Fort Pulaski. Charleston must be saved as Richmond was. The greater part of the soldiers who achieved a triumph by the bayonet had never before been in a charge.

"The Yankees have as yet few or no formidable works; they have but a few thousand troops. If our soldiers and officers here are The Enquirer says an official despatch from

midshle works; they have but a few thousand troops. If our soldiers and officers here are not used to the kind of fighting fought by the army in Virginia, and tried by the Yankees against such works as Fort Wagner and Gra-

against such works as Fort Wagner and Grasseville, then Charleston falls. This, it appears to us, is the only course of safety, and we may add, too, for economy of lives.

"Other means may protract the fighting for days and weeks, and postpone the termination of the struggle. No other means, in our opinion, will save the city. We believe it can be easily saved with promptness, energy, and dash. It is too late for engineering alone. Speculation and delay are fatal.

Speculation and delay are fatal.

Halifax, July 20.

The steamer Africa, from Llvcrpool the 11th,, via Queenslown the 12th, has arrived.

The Daily News says: We are under the impression that the American war will be soon closed through the growing unpopularity at the North and Confederate successes in the very neighborhood of Washington.

The Timessays: We may expect in a week of President Davis's army in Washington, almost, afdecision of the war itself compelling overtures of peace from unsuccessful defenders of the army and navy:

The Gazette in view of the possibility of Davis overthrowing Lincoln, says, should another government address us from Washington, it may be difficult, indeed, impossible to refuse to acknowledge it.

PHILADEDPHIA, July 21.

The Enquirer of this city has the following: The Enquirer of this city has the following:

Hagerstown, July 21.—The whole rebel
army is reported as being checked at Bunker
Hill by the Union troops, who have gone in
their rear. Gen. Averill is reported as feeling
the enemy strongly on their western line of
retreat for two days past. It is believed Gens.
Ewell and Hood are in strong force hetween
Martinsburg and Hedgeville, the former thirten miles from Williamsport and the latter
six miles. Therebel pickets form a front from
Hedgeville to the Shanandoah river, eight
miles from Harper's Ferry. The whole rebel
force is estimated at six ty thousand men.

n my possession. Since writing the above, I followed further

Since writing the above, I followed further up the river, met another portion of Morgan's force, fording fourteen miles above, and shelled and drove most of them back. Several were killed, and from fifteen to twenty wonned, and twenty horses captured. I have two men wounded slightly. Our shell and shrapnell created great confusion in the rebel ranks, killing and wounding many.

LEROY FITCH, Lient. Commanding.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 21.

The Common Council of this city this even

most effectually scattered, several being killed and wounded.

San Francisco, July 20.

City of Mexico advices through Mexican channels furnishes news of a different color from that telegraphed yesterday. Forey was active in his attempts to recruit Mexicans for his army, hat without meeting with much success. In a proclamation he promises the Mexicans a stable form of government, which shall regard their obligations to foreign nations, and not permit taxation or forced loans. The press can have reasonable freedom, but not license. After the third warning, any newspaper committing the third offence shall be suppressed. Brigandage, that plague of Mexico, shall no longer be permitted; ccurts must be reorganized on an incorruptible basis; Catholic religion protected; banished Bishops recalled; and Indians and laborers promised not longer to be subjected to being dragged into the army.

The Mexican army was divided into many detachments, and were hovering around the City of Mexico.

Ortega, who the French say violated his parole after the capture of Puebla and escaped, together with the chief officers, now commands the troops between San Louis and the City of Mexico.

Negrett, appointed to the command of the troops of the State of Puebla, having 200 cavalry, was operating to destroy communication between Mexico and Vera Cruz. alry, was operating to destroy commu-tion between Mexico and Vera Cruz. FORTRESS MONROE, July 21.

The United States gunboat Circassian, Capt. Eaton, just arrived, reports they left Charleston last 'Friday evening. A battle was commenced on Friday by both the land and naval forces when the Circassian left. No particu-Cincinnati, July 22.

Morgan, with about five hundred men, ercamped near McArthutsown, Vinton co., last night. At half past 5 this morning he was within a mile of Vinton, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Pallucal. lare. Washington, July 21. The following was received here this even-

within a mile or research. Cincinnati Railroad. Washington, July 21. Washington, July 21.

By direction of the President the following officers are retired from active service: Major-Gen. John E. Wool, Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney, Brevet Brigadier-General Harvey Brown, Colonels Justin Dimick, and Chas. S. Marchant, and Lieutenant-Colonel Burk. The following was received here this evening:

UNITED STATES STEAMER MOOSE,
ABOVE BUFFINGTON ISLAND, OBIO RIVER,
July 19, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of the Navy:
After chasing Morgan nearly three hundred miles, I at last met him on the river at this point, and engaged and drove him back, and captured two pieces of his artillery, and he abandoned the rest to Gen. Judah. The enemy hroke in confusion from the banks, and left his wagon train, many horses, and small arms in my possession.

[Herald's Special.] WASHINGTON, July 21. All efforts to induce the Government to suspend or avoid the draft in New York are unavailable. The conduct of the rioters there has rendered it in the estimation of the authorities imperatively necessary that the draft shall be interested.

If, however, the quota should be filled by volunteers, there would be no occasion to proceed with the draft. Under no other cir-cumstances can or will the draft be dispensed

Near Lexington, Ky, on the first inst., at the dence of the bride s aunt, by the Bev. Mr. Brank Gro. C. Thomrson, of Keokuk, Iowa, to Miss A Boswoarh, of Lake Providence, La.

LEROY FITCH, Lieut. Commanding.

Camo, July 21.

Information was received on Saturday afternoon that a force of rebels three or four hundred strong would encamp that night at a point three miles west of Rienzi, whose intention it was to attack Camp Davis, a strong stockade fort six miles south of Corinth, next morning, they being under the impression that the garrison were nearly all away upon a scout in Alahama. A detachment of the Sixty-sixth Illinois and the third hattalion of the Fifth Ohio cavalry were immediately sent forward, who completely surprised and captured the whole force.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 21. At the residence of W. M. Edrington, Esq., in Tay or county, Kentucky, on July 18th, William Prear nfant sen of L. P. N. and M. J. Landrum, aged I On the 19th instant, MICHARL STROHMIRS, aged 30 In this city, on the 20th last., HENRY THOMAS, infant on of B. E. and Elizabeth Jarboe, aged ten months and lwenty-four days.

In Nesbville, Tenn., on Tuesday evening, July 1s, of congestion of the lungs, R. W. Peran, aged 31 years.

On Sanday morning, July 19, Ser M., wife of H.J. Craycrolt, of Jefferson county, Ky.

At Yordham, N. T., June 10th, of consumption, Isanzia, C., danghter of Christina and the late Constan-At Fordham, N. Y., June 21st, of consumption, CTTBERTA, son of Christina and the late Constan-tine Anderson. ing, hy a vote of 15 ayes to 2 nays, passed an ordinance, voting \$207,300 to pay \$300 for each man drawn in the city under the present draft.

On Tuesday morning, July 21st, at 10% o'clock, Man; E, wife of B, F, Karener.

The gallant Col. Wilder of Indiana, in FIGHT BETWEEN COLONEL MOORE AND JOHN his late brilliant expedition beyond the rehel Morgan.-Too much praise cannot be ascribed to the gallant Col. Moore and his noble lines in Tennessee, captured a rebel courier who was on his way to Bragg's headquarters, men for their meritorious conduct in this fight Morgan had ten men to our one, and yet was and took several documents from him, among defeated with heavy loss. We give below Col. Moore's official report of the battle HEADQUARTERS 25TH MCH. INF'Y,

which was some interesting matter touchlng

John Morgan. What pertained to Morgan was handed over by Col. Wilder a few days

ago to the Indianapolis Journal, and it is pub

The first document is a letter from Col. John

M. Hughes, commander of the 25th Confeder-

ate Regiment of Tennessee, to the rebel Adju-

tant General, enumerating many outrageous

depredations committed by Morgan's com-

mand on the property of citizens of the conn-

ties of Overton, Jackson, White, Putnam, &c

from which the regiment of Col. Hughes

was made up. Hughes in his statement

was exceedingly severe upon the great ma-

life hy men calling themselves Confederate sol-

diers. B. R. Johnson, rebel Brigadier Gen-

endorsing and forwarding Hughes's letter to

the Assistant Adjutant General, and the latter

referred it, through his Chief of Staff, to Ma-

pears that Morgan, who has long been a star

tucky, has made himself deeply ohnoxious

even within the rebel lines by his atrocions

spoliation and robbery of rebel fellow-soldiers

the letter of complaint and the letter of de-

the rebel Confederacy: Morgan doesn't deny

plandering rebel families of their last food,

fact admits all, hut attempts to justify himself

and his men by alleging that the fault is not

with them but with the Confederate Govern-

ment, which does nothing for them after send-

ing them to a region, which, as he says, "Is

eaten out," and where "either the soldiers

must starve or the citizens suffer." This is a

ghastly and horrible picture of rehel affairs.

be kept up only by the most infernal rob-

bery and oppression of rebel families by

better be given up, for surely nothing worse

and his commissioned officers were any better

than land-freebooters, they would sooner re-

orders, where they could subsist only by

the helpless. Even rebels should scorn to live

by preying upon each other like so many

sharks. But the rebel Confederacy is a con-

Morgan's letter of response is sarcastic. He

tries to put a snapper to every sentence, under

the impression no doubt that he is so impor-

tant to the Southern Confederacy as to be at

liherty to talk and act pretty much as he pleases.

He has some friends, however, in Indiana and

Ohio, who would probably like to know why,

in his raid through those States, he not

only seized what food he wanted and all the

Lorses he could find hut burned the mills and

manufactories of loyal men and rebels in all

cases where the owners couldn't pay him the amounts of money demanded for the

exemption of their property. What right had he to destroy or threaten to destroy those ec-

tablishments unless on military grounds? And,

he pretends, a robber and depredator in the nthern Confederacy only from necessity,

has he not been a robber and depredator and

soon have the opportunity of settling a long-

makes a better stand or run himself than he

ever made in his life.

if he placed his action on military grounds, what right had he to get himself bought off by gold or greenbacks? Even if he has been, as

federacy of plunderers, mutual plunderers.

and their wives and children.

lished in that paper.

BATTLE-FIELD OF TEBE'S BENE GREEN RIVER, KY., July 4, '63. COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have had a fight with the rebel General, John

organ.
I did not move my command from where is and not move my command rom where it was cneamped, on the north side of the river, until Morgan's advance had entered Columbia. I then moved forward to occupy the ground which I had previously selected, and had the night before prepared for the fight, which was one and a half miles in advance on the Columbia road, south side of the river. I did not at any time occupy the stockade. did not at any time occupy the stockade, which was far in my rear, but gave battle on

was exceedingly severe upon the great may read, that rander and his troops, and he said that the complaint against them was universal—that the families of soldiers in the Confederate army were deprived of the very necessaries of ter firing a shot, disabling two of my men, he life hy men calling themselves Confederate sol-HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,

eral, Alexander P. Stewart, Major General, In First in Front Green River Stockade, July 4th, 1363. July 4th, 1863.

To the Officer Commanding the Federal Force at Stockade near Green River Bridge, Ky. Sir: In the name of the Confederate State government, I demand an immediate and un-conditional surrender of the entire force under your command, together with the stockade. I am, very respectfully, sir, (Signed) JOHN H. MORGAN, jor General Wheeler, and Gen. Wheeler sent it to John Morgan for a response. Thus it ap-

of worship to our rebel sympathizers in Ken-Comd'g Divis'n Cav. C. S. A. I sent a reply to Gen. John Morgan that the Fourth day of July was no day for me to enthe Fourth day of July was no day for me to entertain such a proposition. After receiving the reply he opened fire with his artillery and musketry. My force, which occupied the open field, were withdrawn to the woods where they engaged the enemy with a determination not to be defeated. The battle raged for three and a half (3½) hours when the enemy retreated with a loss of over fifty (50) killed and two hundred (200) wounded. Among the killed were Colonel Chenant, Major Brent, another major and five (5) captains and six (6) lieutenants as near as can be estimated. Morgan undertakes to defend himself against the damning charges, and his letter of defence is published in the Indianapolis paper. Both fence reveal an awful condition of things in their last borse, and their last cow. He in

mated.
The conflict was fierce and bloody. times the enemy occupied one side of fallen timber while my men hele other in almost a hand to hand fight. enemy's force consisted of the greater part of Morgan's division. My force was a fraction of my regiment, consisting of two hundred (200) men, who fought gallantly. I cannot say too much in their praise.

Our loss was six (6) killed and twenty-three

One would think, that, if the rebellion can (23) wounded.
After the battle I received, under a flag of After the battle I received, under a flag of truce, a despatch asking permission to bury their dead, which request I granted, proposing to deliver them in front of our lines.

The detachment of forty men, under command of Lieut. M. A. Hogan, 8th Michigan lufantry, held the tiver at the ford, near the bridge, and repulsed a cavalry charge made by the enemy in a very creditable and gallant manner. rebel troops in regions "eaten out." it had could possibly succeed it. And, if Morgan sign than go, in obedience to any government The gallantry of my officers and men in the taking away the subsistence of the poor and

action was such that I cannot individualize; they all did their duty nobly, and the wound-ed were treated with the greatest care and at-tention by Asst. Surgeon J. N. Greggs of my regiment, whose fine abilities as a surgeon are highly convenient. ighly appreciated.
I am, Colonel, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
ORLANDO H. MOORE, Col. 25th Mich. Inf. Lt. Col. Geo. B. Drake, Asst. Adjt. General,

Lexington, Ky. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION. A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchasfe to the army and navy of the United States on the land and on the seavictories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable ground for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently preserved; but these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb, health, and not without sacrifice of life, limb, health, and liberty, incurred by brave, patriotic, and loya citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fear ognize and confess the presence of the Al-mighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows. has he not been a rohber and depredator and black-mail-man in Indiana and Ohio from choice?

We do not expect that Morgan, do what he may, will be dealt with by the rebel authorities, but we trust that the Federal powers will suppose the United States to assemble on that occasion in the customary places of worthing, and in the forms approved by their own conscience render the horman approved by their own

ship, and in the forms approved by their own conscience render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His holy spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency; and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and hreadth of our land, all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles, and sleges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body, or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation through paths of repentance, and submission to the Divine will, to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace. standing account with him. The account can neither stand nor run much longer unless he New York, July 21.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe says the expedition against Fort Darling is abandoned. A committee of the Common Council of Egooklyn has agreed to recommend an appropriation of half a million dollars to secure the exemption of drafted men having families dependent on them. This will cover nearly half the quots of the city. Supervisors will, it is understood, appropriate \$200,000 more.

The Commercial says the rioting on Staten Island last night, was by drunken soldiers, who, after fighting among themselves, fired on the citizens, a number of whom were shot, and one instantly killed. Two soldiers were fatally injured during the fight among themselves.

nal peace.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States

to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. selves.

The Richmond Despatch confirms the atatement that a rebel steamer was hurnt by our shells near Morris Island. Her name was the By the President WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

shells near Morris Island. Her name was the Gahriel Maringault.

The same paper states that the Yankee Monitors in James river went back to City Point on Thursday, where they now lie with the rest of the fleet; also that the rebel pickets were within three miles of Portsmouth.

It is stated that a mob attacked the railroad station on Staten Island last night, but were most effectually scattered, several being killed and wounded.

San Francisco. July 20. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, ] COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

For the information and guidance of all officers at the approaching election, I have caused to be herewith published an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled "an act to amend chapter 15, of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens."

The strict observance and enforcement of this, and all other laws of this State regulating elections, are earnestly enjoined and reting elections are earnestly enjoined and required, as being alike due to a faithful discharge of duty, to the purity of the elective franchise, and to the sovereign will of the people of Kentucky, expressed through their Legislature.

ature. Given under my hand as Governor of Ken tucky, at Frankfort, this 20th day of July 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON. By the Governor:
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 509.

AN ACT to amend chapter 15 of the Revise entitled "Citizens, Exputriation, and Al 1. Be it enacted by the General Amembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this Status who shall enter line the service of the so-called Concederate States, in either a civil or military capacity into the service of the so-called Provisional Covern ity, or having heretolous outered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this act takes effect, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary sit and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall be again be a citizen of kentucky, nor shall be again be a citizen of except by permission of the Legislature by a general or \$2. That whenever a person attempts or is called on lo exercise any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to engetive on each the expatriation provided in the first section of this act; and upon his failure or refund to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

13. This act to be of force in thirty days from and a cerlts passage.

Passed and became a law, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, March III, 1882.

All papers throughout the State will publish this proclamation and the accompanying act until the election, and send bills to the Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Sale.

OF AN ORDER OF THE BOONE
t, I will offer and expose to sale, to the
at the Court-house door, in the to an

HENRY'S REPEATING RIFLE THESE MOST POWERFUL AND REFERENCE BY THE CASE ONLY,

A. Q. BAKER, S. B. C.

A.B. SEMPLE & SONS Louisville,

They may be procured at retail of the following par-iles: JOSEPH GRIPPITH & SON
Fifth street, near Main street, Louisville,
DIGESON & GLLMORE,
Third street, near Main street, Louisville,
CHAS, H. BRADFORD,
WELLS, KELLOGG, & CO.
Evansville, Indiana.
Desilect Sedem and other meter of the Elle can be

Duplicate Springs and other parts of the Elfa can be btained from, and all needed repairs made by DICKSON & GILMOER, Taird, near Rain street, Louisville, Ky.

AUGUST ELECTION.

WE are authorized to ansonnes Col. JOHN H. Congressions! District of Kentucky.

mix wifunt\*

Definition of to announce Hon. HENRY GRIDefinition as a candidate for re-election to Congress
from the 3d District, subject to the convention of the
Union Democracy to be held at Glusgow on the 13th of
May. are authorized to sunounce J. W. GURIN, of Glasgow, Barren county, as a candidate for Con-W Glangow, Barren country, as a candidate for Courses for the 5d District, subject to the convention the Union Democracy to be held at Glangow on the lith of May.

THE Hon. BOB. WALLORY is a candidate for W. H. BANDALL, of Laurel county, is the Union cancidate for Congress from the Righth District. N. COWGILL, of Fulton county, is a candidate.

N. to represent the First District in the next U.S.

Bouse of Representatives.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATURELOR'S colebrated Hair Dye duces a color not to be distinguished from nature— erranted not to injure the Hair in the lea-t; remadice the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair fo-ife. GRAF, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, Jeaving the Hair roft and

beartiful. Sold by all Druggirts, &c.

The Geouine is signed William A. DATOHEL
LOR on this four sides of seath low.

FACTORY No. S1 Burelay Street, New York. THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP. FIVE TEARS' SUCCESS IN ALL PARTS OF the world. Prices unchanged. The best Pump for caterns, wells, &c. Ranes from all depths—orbors to all distances—throws 75 feet by hose—will not rust or freeze—timele, stress, durable. Dewings and gross

JAMES M. EDNEY. RUNAWAYS.

THE FOLLOWING NEGROES have been committed to the Builtit county jail.
One segro woman calling herself MARGAcolor, weighe about 125 pounds, and says che belongs to Sam Moore, of Huntwille, Alabama.
Also, one famale runaway slave the danghter of the said Margaret, unlatto color, twelves years old, and calls her name ANNA.
Also, a runaway slave, child who calls her name NORAH, brown color, about eight years old child of the said Margaret.
Also, a runaway slave girl who calls her name RIDLEY, brown color, about eight years old (child of the said Margaret). id Margaret.
Also, a ranaway slave girl who calls her name CAB-LINE, black color, about two years old child of the aid Margaret), all belonging to thesame person.
B. F. TRUCTMAN. J. B. C.

mutatro boy, one or facines mage, and seeks a years at the first DA VR. a man, who says he belongs to Reigh Martin, of Wilson county, Tonn. Said boy is about 5 feet.

I inches high, very back, and about 22 years of age.

Lawrence county, Ala; is 5 feet to inches high, and the county of the county, Ala; is 5 feet 5 inches high, war, of Logan county, Ky.; in 5 feet 5 inches high, very black, and about 25 or 60 years of age.

(LARA, a woman, who says she belongs to Jim. American of thunertile, Ala, 5 feet 2 inches high, opport colored, and about 21 years of age.

MINK a man, who says she belongs to Jim. Ampered on the county of the county of

g, of Augusta, our recommendation of any and are and very black.

HENDERSON, a man, belonging to Wm, L. Hudeseth, formerly of this county, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark
mulatio, pock-marked, and about 2 years of age.

SHELBY MARWELLS,

17 wem Jailer of Simpson co., My. SALE OF LANDS, HOUSES, & LOTS.

A S EXECUTOR OF D. A. RUSSELL, DECRASED, 631 Acres of Land, kins county, Ky., on Green River, immedia w the mouth of Pitman's Creek. Said las and fertile; also Three Houses and Lots

n Danville: One is a large Brick, with 3 rooms, be-ides kitchen, good out-bouses, fine garden, and good atter. It is one of the most pleasant locations in own. The other two are good, new Frame Buildings, arge enough for small families, with 1/2 acres of land ttached to each.

Torms liberal.

Denville, June 16—wti

A MAN OF A THOUSAND!

GROVER & BAKER'S

Celebrated Neiselass

SEWING MACHINES!

EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT. These Machines have taken the First Pre

ding every State Pair where exhib The Work Made upon the Grover & Baker Inchine has taken the First Premium in ev-ry Fair in the United States where it has seen exhibited to this date. 48 Machines furnished of the same patterns and at the same price, making either the Grover & Baker either or the Shattle Stitch, as customers preser. GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.,

Jas. S. PHELPS, ISAAC H. CALDWELL, Late of Hopkinsville, Late Cash. Br. Bk. Hop-Jas. B. Tunnley, Christian Co.

PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO., LOUISVILLE Tobacco Warehouse. Corner Main and Touth Streets,

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